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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL MEDICINE
10, PARKS ROAD, OXFORD

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1950

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FOR THE YEAR 1950.

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Alexander Frame.

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COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORT

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Introduction to the Report of Health Conditions in the County during the year 1950

Statistics.—The health conditions in the County as evidenced by the vital statistics were well maintained. The death rate was 11·3 per 1,000 of the population.

The infantile mortality rate was 41 per 1,000 births—the lowest ever recorded. This rate has shown a steady decline for the last 60 years but the present figure, good as it is, is one which must give rise to no complacency.

The maternal mortality was 1·72 per 1,000 live births—again a good figure although it was lower (1·67) in 1948.

Infectious Diseases.—In the field of infectious diseases there was a considerable increase in the number of cases of dysentery. This disease is increasing in numbers all over the country and unfortunately is not one which is easily susceptible to any known method of control : it can be controlled, however, by individuals themselves adopting the most scrupulous attention to ordinary hygiene and particularly to washing of hands.

The position with regard to diphtheria is extremely satisfactory, the total number of notifications received was 78, but of these only 3 were proved to be diphtheria. None of the 3 was immunised. There was one death. It is very much to be hoped that parents will realise that this figure is achieved only by reason of the Immunisation Campaign. When incidence is low parents are apt to forget the dangers of this disease and therefore fail to have their children immunised. Should such indifference prevail it can be prophesied that we shall have an increase in our figures in subsequent years and accordingly

every responsible person should do his or her utmost in an endeavour to have all children in the County immunised.

Acute anterior poliomyelitis in this year showed its second greatest incidence, namely 91 notifications with 62 confirmed cases. We still do not know as much as we would like about this disease. There is as yet no specific treatment for the acute stage and there is no specific preventive procedure known. That being so we are thrown back on general measures which are in themselves extremely simple. Their very simplicity makes parents and young adults doubt their efficacy but I would assure them that this is unfortunate because if these simple precautions are strictly carried out any individual is much less likely (1) to become a victim, and (2) if he does become a victim is much less likely to be paralysed, and (3) if he is a victim with paralysis is likely to have less paralysis. The simple measures are stated in the report. (Page 27).

The other incident which caused a considerable amount of apprehension in the minds of the public and work in the Health Department was the occurence in March of the cases of smallpox in Glasgow. One case occurred in a hospital in this area and vaccination clinics were opened in a large number of centres in the County and the public demand was so great that a total of 42,149 were vaccinated by members of my staff and 48,870 were vaccinated by medical practitioners—a total of 91,019. The conditions were such that vaccination was not generally stressed but no person who desired to be vaccinated was refused. It was particularly gratifying to know that in that large number of vaccinations, many of which were primary in persons over infant age, no untoward result whatsoever came to the notice of this Department.

It should be noted that for the first time whooping cough was made compulsorily notifiable as from 1st January, 1950. There were 1,042 notifications.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—Gas and Air Analgesia is in increasing demand by patients and it is interesting to note that in the domiciliary midwifery cases 58 per cent of the mothers availed themselves of this.

It cannot be too strongly stressed if this scheme is to be a success that mothers must, while yet in the antenatal period, have demonstrated to them the use of the apparatus. This arrangement is in force in this County and has probably been largely responsible for the increased demand.

Tuberculosis.—It is gratifying to notice that during this year there was a very considerable reduction in the number of cases coming to our notice. It is to be hoped that we have now got over the peak and that the reduction will be maintained. The non-pulmonary figure has continued steadily to fall since 1946 and this year is no exception.

B.C.G.—It is of interest to note that B.C.G. vaccination is getting under way in this County. That the numbers are such as they are is largely owing to the lack of adequate isolation facilities such as we will have when the Preventorium is established. As isolation meantime rests within the family it is not easy to increase the numbers rapidly.

Domestic Help Scheme.—We have not during this year reached, it would appear, the end of the upward trend in our figures. This scheme is extremely popular and is meeting a great social need. It may well be that one Supervisor and an Assistant looking after so many cases in this widely-scattered county is inadequate and consideration will soon require to be given to the appointment of an additional Assistant Supervisor.

It is a matter requiring elucidation that as shown in the body of the report only one-fifth of the women confined in their own homes made application for the service.

Home Nursing.—As a result of the National Health Service Act there has not been the increase in the demand for domiciliary nursing that was anticipated. The arrangements in the County where this service is given by the existing Nursing Associations has proved, to date, very successful and the co-operation between the Local Health Authority and Voluntary Associations is excellent. It would, in my view, be a great pity if such an arrangement were to cease.

Health Education.—The work in connection with Health Education has, as will be seen, been very considerably extended. It is to be regretted that at many of the lectures—both those given under the auspices of the Scottish Council for Health Education and those by myself and members of my staff—the attendances are still disappointing. When talking to a preformed audience the response is rather better—hence our concentration generally on this type of audience. Where attendances are small, the lack of numbers is generally compensated by keenness and interest on the part of the audience and many questions are asked; in many cases very interesting discussions have frequently resulted.

Milk.—Improvement in the quality of the milk is maintained.

It should be noted that while we have authority to appoint six Milk Officers there have been five such officers working during the year. It may be that in a very short time consideration will require to be given to filling this sixth post.

The figure requiring comment is that showing the small number of samples submitted for biological examination. The reasons for this are not only the shortage in the supply of guinea-pigs but also the fact that there is an increasing demand for animal inoculation for investigation of human disease. It is difficult to confute the urgency of this claim but it is regrettable that the health or preventive aspect must suffer.

Another figure worth consideration is the increase in the number of reactors in graded herds. There may be more than one explanation for this but in my view it is a state of affairs urgently requiring consideration by the competent veterinary authorities.

It is fitting that I should put on record my thanks to the various Committees and to the County Council for their confidence and support and also for their continued interest in Health affairs. The many schemes involve matters which are of great local moment to Councillors and their understanding of the many administrative difficulties arising in connection therewith is greatly appreciated by me.

I would also desire to express my thanks to the Heads of all Departments with whom I come in contact for their interested co-operation and to members of all branches of the staff in the Health Department for their keen concern in the work.

ANDREW G. REEKIE,
County Medical Officer.

STATISTICS

The estimated population for 1950, according to figures supplied by the Registrar-General, was as follows :—

County of Lanark (Landward)	311,318
Burgh of Biggar	1,350
Burgh of Lanark	6,274
Total	318,942

The number of **Occupied** and **Unoccupied** houses, as given in the Valuation Roll, was **80,360** and **515** respectively, inclusive of Small Burghs, made up as follows :—

	Occupied Houses.	Unoccupied Houses.
County of Lanark (Landward) ...	78,056	510
Burgh of Biggar	487	1
Burgh of Lanark	1,817	4
	80,360	515

Statistical Tables.—Table A shows the birth-rate and death-rate per thousand of the population and the infantile deaths per thousand births.

TABLE A.—BIRTH-RATES AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION. INFANTILE DEATHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

					Infants under 1 year.	
Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Quinquennial Average—						
1936-40	5,866	19·26	3,632	12·01	450	76·7
Quinquennial Average—						
1941-45	6,184	19·3	3,564	12·0	425	68
1946	6,537	21·4	3,556	11·7	355	54
1947	7,149	22·6	3,675	11·6	363	51
1948	6,357	20·0	3,435	10·8	317	50
1949	6,264	19·7	3,647	11·5	285	45
1950	6,196	19·4	3,607	11·3	256	41
Quinquennial Average—						
1946-50	6,500	20·6	3,584	11·4	315	48

The following is a summary of principal causes of deaths, extracted from the Registrar-General's returns :—

Typhoid Fever	—
Diphtheria	1
Scarlet Fever	1
Smallpox	—
Measles	2
Whooping Cough	8
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2
Acute Infective Jaundice	—
Influenza	17
Malignant Diseases	498
Tuberculosis-Pulmonary	156
Tuberculosis—all other forms	21
Diabetes	38
Bronchitis	124
Pneumonia	97
Puerperal Sepsis	3
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PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

TABLE E.—NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS RECOGNISED DURING 1950 :—

Notifiable Diseases.

	Notified.	Confirmed.	Removed to Hospital.
Anthrax	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	32	19	31
Cholera	—	—	—
Continued Fever (Undulant) ...	—	—	—
Diphtheria	78	3	78
Dysentery	374	249	126
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	3	3	1
Erysipelas	105	102	33
Jaundice, Acute Infective ...	—	—	—
Malaria	1	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	39	31	10
Plague	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	84	78	25
Pneumonia, Acute Primary ...	840	640	592
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior	91	62	86
Puerperal Fever	25	18	25
Puerperal Pyrexia	15	9	12
Scarlet Fever	400	374	323
Smallpox	1	1	1
Tetanus	1	1	1
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary ...	633	619	629
Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary	150	132	143
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid A	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B	2	1	2
Typhus Fever	—	—	—
Whooping-Cough	1,042	1,039	33
Total ...	3,916	3,382	2,152

Non-Notifiable Diseases.

	Total.	Removed to Hospital.
Chickenpox	365	20
Measles	516	35
Total ...	881	55

Plague, Typhus Fever, Glanders, Actinomycosis, Cholera.

No notification was received in respect of any of these diseases.

Smallpox.

On the evening of Monday, 27th March, 1950, there was broadcast an appeal to passengers on four particular buses to get into communication with their Medical Officer of Health as a woman who had travelled on these buses had been removed to hospital and it had now been confirmed that she was suffering from smallpox.

On the morning of Tuesday, 28th March, 1950, circular letters were received from the Western Regional Hospital Board and the Medical Officer of Health, Glasgow, intimating the occurrence of smallpox in Glasgow. On the same day telephonic communications were received from various sources informing me :—

(*a*) That two persons from Garrowhill and one from Cleland had travelled on one of the buses mentioned in the broadcast appeal ;

(*b*) That a girl in Glasgow who had contracted smallpox had visited a certain house in Larkhall.

The houses concerned were visited and arrangements made for the vaccination of all members of the households. It happened that in each case a school was involved and accordingly arrangements were made for the voluntary vaccination of the staffs and consent cards were issued to each child. As a result 1,139 staff and children were vaccinated in three Public Schools.

At the same time arrangements were made for the voluntary vaccination of all members of the County Council staffs. As in the above cases, I did not consider it justifiable to do more than offer vaccination at this stage.

On the afternoon of Friday, 31st March, 1950, I was informed by the Medical Superintendent of Hairmyres Hospital that a patient—a known contact—who had been removed to Hairmyres on Monday, 27th March, had on Friday, 31st March, been confirmed as a case of haemorrhagic smallpox. I immediately called at the hospital and obtained a list of all members of the staff—nursing, domestic and other—who did not live in the hospital. Through the kind co-operation of the Secretary of the Hospital Management Board a list was compiled very quickly and by 6 p.m. I had it in my office. The names of those persons—amounting to 330—living in the landward part of the County were given to the appropriate Assistant Medical Officers of Health who endeavoured that night to visit them and to impress on them the need for submitting all members of the family for vaccination at the earliest possible moment. This visitation was carried on until 11.30 p.m. The names of employees living in areas outwith the County were intimated at once to the respective Medical Officers of Health.

Vaccination Centres were arranged in East Kilbride, Cambuslang, Blantyre, Larkhall and Cadzow and were open from Saturday, 1st April, 1950. Those contacts living in the scattered areas—and they were literally from all parts of the County—were contacted and vaccinated in their own homes by a Medical Officer.

On the morning of Saturday, 1st April, 1950, I attended, with the Chief Administrative Medical Officer of the Western Regional Hospital Board and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Glasgow, a meeting at which there was a very full discussion as to the further action to be taken in view of the potentially very dangerous position. It was agreed that hospital accommodation would be made available for the reception of smallpox cases.

In view of the difficulty of ascertaining the names of all friends and relatives and out-clinic patients who had visited Hairmyres Hospital during the relevant period, namely, since 27th March, I thought it wise to ask the B.B.C. to broadcast on the evening of Saturday an appeal that such people should get into touch with their Medical Officer of Health without delay.

Main vaccination clinics were established at East Kilbride, Blantyre, Cambuslang, Bellshill, Larkhall and Shotts, but it was also found necessary to open clinics at Strathaven, Lanark, Tannochside, Uddingston and Bishopbriggs.

Requests were also received from the managements of twenty-four factories for vaccination of their staffs and this was carried out.

Constant liaison was maintained with all neighbouring Medical Officers of Health in advising them of such contacts in their areas as came to our knowledge and they reciprocated.

The supervision of contacts was maintained by the Nurse Health Visitors who did excellent work in this respect. The number of contacts being kept under supervision was so large that it was found necessary to provide the nurses with transport.

Constant telephonic communication was maintained with Hairmyres Hospital so that we could be informed immediately of any worker who was living out and who failed to report for duty. Those living in the County were at once visited and those from other areas notified by telephone to the Medical Officer of Health concerned.

The Medical Superintendent of Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell, visited all suspects on request from the Public Health Department.

A total of 42,149 persons were vaccinated by members of my staff and 48,870 persons by Medical Practitioners, a total of 91,019 persons.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The records submitted to this Department show that the number of persons vaccinated during the year was as follows :—

	Primary Vaccination	Re-Vaccination
Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7-10th day	7,109	8,762
Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction at 5th-7th day	333	1,899
Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	115	2,592
No Local Reaction	199	692
Total ...	7,756	13,945

91,019 persons were either vaccinated or revaccinated during the emergency period, i.e., 27th March to 21st April, 1950. Of this number 19,652 could be classified, and are included in the above figures. It was impossible, however, to classify the remaining 71,367 because

the records were submitted in so many varied forms and one or other of the following items had been omitted :—

1. No indication as to whether primary or revaccination.
2. Result of inspection. (It is known that in the majority of cases the person vaccinated did not return to have his or her arm inspected.)

In addition to the above figures three persons were primarily vaccinated and one person revaccinated outwith the emergency period, but they left this country before inspection.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

Table D1 shows the number of cases notified and deaths registered during the past five years, with relative rates.

TABLE D1.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
Quinquennial Average—					
1941-45	654	19	2·9	2·20	0·63
1946	309	7	2·27	1·01	0·23
1947	173	1	0·58	0·55	0·031
1948	192	7	3·65	0·60	0·22
1949	121	1	0·83	0·38	0·031
1950	78	1	1·28	0·24	0·031
Quinquennial Average—					
1946-50	175	3	1·72	0·56	0·109

After admission to hospital the diagnosis was revised in 75 cases as follows :—croup, 4 ; tonsillitis (including enlarged and septic tonsils), 48 ; laryngitis, 2 ; measles, 1 ; bronchitis, 2 ; scarlet fever, 4 ; other conditions, 10. In 4 other cases no evidence of the presence of diphtheria could be detected.

The number of cases and deaths during each month and at certain age-periods are shown below :—

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cases	10	6	13	6	4	6	3	5	7	8	8	2	78
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

Ages	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All Ages
Cases	5	17	26	22	6	2	—	78
Deaths	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

The number of cases removed to hospital was 78 or 100 per cent of the total.

Antitoxin was administered by private practitioners to 1 case prior to admission to hospital.

During the year 176,000 units of antitoxin were supplied through police stations to medical practitioners.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

	Pre-school Children.	Scholars.	Total.
Immunised for first time ...	2,982	1,850	4,832
Reactivating doses	105	4,105	4,210

Scarlet Fever.

Table D II shows the prevalence of scarlet fever during the past five years, with relative rates.

TABLE D II.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
Quinquennial Average—					
1941-45	999	2	0·2	3·23	0·05
1946	608	—	—	1·99	—
1947	833	—	—	2·63	—
1948	1,240	—	—	3·90	—
1949	510	1	0·2	1·60	0·031
1950	400	1	0·25	1·25	0·031
Quinquennial Average—					
1946-50	718		0·14	2·27	0·012

The number of cases removed to hospital was 323, or 80.75 per cent of all the cases notified.

The age incidence of cases was :—

Ages	...	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages
Cases	...	3	125	239	20	6	6	1	400

Altered diagnoses :—After admission to hospital the diagnosis was revised in 26 cases as follows :—tonsillitis, 5 ; rubella, 2 ; measles, 3 ; dermatitis, 1 ; chickenpox, 3 ; otitis media, 1 ; quinzy, 1 ; hilar adenitis, 1 ; doubtful scarlet fever, 5 ; other conditions, 2. In 2 other cases no evidence of the presence of scarlet fever could be detected.

Notification in Relation to Housing Accommodation.

The following statement shows the various sizes of houses from which patients were notified :—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Over 5 Apts.	Other	Total
Hospital	29	85	100	72	13	7	17	323
Home	1	7	29	22	7	11	—	77
Total	30	92	129	94	20	18	17	400

Enteric Group.

Table D III shows the prevalence of typhoid fever during the past five years, with relative rates.

Table D III.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
Quinquennial Average—					
1941-45	20	1	5·0	0·06	0·03
1946	4	—	—	0·01	—
1947	5	1	20·00	0·016	0·031
1948	7	1	14·29	0·022	0·032
1949	46	2	4·35	0·144	0·063
1950	2	—	—	0·007	—
Quinquennial Average—					
1946-50	13	1	7·73	0·04	0·025

The monthly and age incidence of cases and deaths was as follows :—

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Ages	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.
Cases	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Both cases were removed to hospital, the diagnosis in one case being revised to ileo-colitis.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Thirty-two cases, 2 deaths. Thirty-one cases were treated in hospital. After observation, the diagnosis was revised in 13 cases, as follows :—purulent meningitis, 1 ; meningitis, 9 ; pneumococcal meningitis, 1 ; pneumonia, 1 ; negative, 1.

Pneumonia.

Nine hundred and twenty-four cases were brought to the notice of the Department, 863 cases being notified, and 61 discovered from the Registrars' Returns of Deaths.

Six hundred and thirty-one cases, or 68·29 per cent, were removed to hospital.

Table D IV shows the prevalence of pneumonia (acute primary and influenzal) during the past five years, with relative rates. It should be remembered that deaths from influenzal pneumonia are not included in these figures.

Table D IV.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
Quinquennial Average—					
1941-45	1,092	161	14·8	3·69	5·46
1946	1,155	178	15·41	3·78	5·83
1947	881	130	14·76	2·78	4·10
1948	816	129	15·81	2·56	4·05
1949	965	132	13·68	3·03	4·15
1950	924	97	10·5	2·9	3·04
Quinquennial Average—					
1946-50	948	133	14·03	3·01	4·23

Mortality.—The deaths due to pneumonia numbered *97, giving a fatality-rate of 10.5 per cent, and a death rate of 0·304 per 1,000 of the population.

The monthly distribution of cases and deaths throughout the year is shown below :—

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cases	112	129	80	73	82	71	37	40	53	49	65	133	924
Deaths	8	11	7	4	5	6	5	7	11	6	12	15	97

*This figure does not include 7 deaths from Influenzal Pneumonia, these deaths, in accordance with the instructions of the Registrar-General, being included in the Influenzal Group.

The age-distribution of cases and deaths, together with the fatality-rate in each group, are given in the following table :—

	All ages	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25- 45	45-65	65 and over.
Cases—Primary ...	840	121	169	107	70	116	142	115
Influenzal ...	84	14	15	9	8	16	16	6
Total ...	924	135	184	116	78	132	158	121
Deaths	97	28	4	—	1	4	22	38
Fatality-rate ...	10·5	20·74	2·17	—	1·28	3·03	13·92	31·41

Of the 97 deaths from pneumonia, 15 had taken place before notification was received, 61 occurred in cases which were not notified at all, and of the remaining 21 the following tabular statement shows the day of illness on which notification was obtained :—

Day of illness ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Over 12	Not stated.	Total.
Fatal Cases Notified ...	—	1	1	5	3	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	4	2	21

Information with reference to the day of illness on which each case was notified was recorded in 814 cases, as follows :—

Day of illness ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Over 12	Died before notification.
Cases Notified...	8	48	118	104	90	99	56	51	39	23	24	23	116	15

Facilities for the treatment of Pneumonia :—

Cases treated at home, 293 ; 43 deaths. Cases treated in hospital, 631 ; 54 deaths. Total cases, 924 ; 97 deaths.

Housing Conditions.—Number of Apartments.

	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	Not stated.	Total.
Home ...	18	78	90	54	11	13	29	293
Hospital ...	84	158	213	92	26	11	47	631
Total ...	102	236	303	146	37	24	76	924

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

The County experienced in 1950 its second recorded major outbreak of poliomyelitis, the first being in 1947. In both years the disease followed much the same course except that in 1950 notifications began to increase as from May, whereas in 1947 the upward trend did not commence until the middle of July.

The first case in 1950 was notified on 29th May, a boy of 4 years, residing in Chryston. From then onwards cases continued to occur and by the end of the year a total of 91 had been notified ; of this number 62 were confirmed.

Incidence and Distribution.

Table I shows the geographical distribution and time of onset of the 62 confirmed cases.

POLIOMYELITIS—1950. TABLE I.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Biggar (Landward)													
Biggar	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Coulter Parish													
Coulter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Symington Parish													
Symington ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Douglas Parish													
Douglas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Douglas West ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Lesmahagow Parish													
Kirkmuirhill ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kirkfieldbank ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Coalburn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carluke Parish													
Carluke	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Lanark Parish													
Cleghorn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
New Lanark ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Avondale Parish													
Strathaven ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Dalserf Parish													
Dalserf	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Larkhall	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	4
Stonehouse Parish													
Stonehouse ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Blantyre Parish													
Blantyre	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
East Kilbride Parish													
Busby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bothwell Parish													
Bothwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Birkenshaw ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Bellshill	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
Uddingston ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Cambusnethan Parish													
Newmains ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shotts Parish													
Shotts	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cambuslang Parish													
Halfway	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	4
Newton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cambuslang ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Rutherglen Parish													
Rutherglen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Burnside	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
High Burnside ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cadder Parish													
Chryston	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lenzie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Auchinairn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gartcosh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Glasgow Parish													
Springboig ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Old Monkland Parish													
Baillieston ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Calderbank ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carmyle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bargeddie ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Burgh of Lanark													
Lanark	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
Total ...	—	—	—	—	3	6	18	16	15	3	1	—	62

It will be observed that as in 1947 the cases were spread throughout the County and few areas were entirely free.

The greatest number of cases occurred during the months of July, August and September. There was a considerable decrease in October when only 3 cases were notified and this continued in November when the last case occurred.

Age and Sex Distribution.

Table II shows the distribution of the cases according to age and sex.

POLIOMYELITIS—1950.

TABLE II.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
1-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	6	5	2	4	6	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	18	17
5-15 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	5	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	11	7
15-25 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
25-35 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
35-45 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
45-65 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
65 plus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	1	10	8	9	7	9	6	—	3	—	1	—	—	35	27

There was again a preponderence of males over females in the ratio of 35 to 27. Only four cases were under the age of one year. The greatest number, namely 35, occurred in the 1-5 age group and there was a marked decline in each succeeding decennial group.

Fatal Cases.

Table III shows the number of fatal cases according to sex and age periods.

POLIOMYELITIS—1950.

TABLE III.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
5-15 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
15-25 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
25-35 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 plus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—

The total number of cases ending fatally was 5, giving a death rate of 8·06 per cent of the total confirmed cases. The fatal cases were all males and with one exception were between the ages of 1-15 years.

Of the 58 confirmed cases removed to hospital, 51 were admitted to Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell, 3 to Roadmeetings Hospital, 1 to Hairmyres Hospital, and 2 to Belvidere Hospital, Glasgow. One case in the post-acute stage was admitted directly to Stonehouse Hospital.

Of the remaining 4 cases, 3 were detected in the late stage of the disease and required out-patient treatment only. The other case was not notified until after death had occurred.

In the 29 cases admitted to hospital and proved not to be suffering from poliomyelitis, the diagnosis was revised as follows :—clinically negative, 11 ; tubercular meningitis, 1 ; dysentery, 2 ; sprain of shoulder, 1 ; cellulitis of arm, 1 ; benign lymphocytic meningitis, 1 ; cervical adenitis, 1 ; sub-arachnoid haemorrhage, 1 ; acute arthritis, 1 ; pneumonia, 2 ; influenza, 1 ; bronchitis, 1 ; gastro enteritis, 1 ; urticaria, 1 ; tonsillitis, 3.

As stated in the introduction to this report, there is no specific preventive procedure known and we are therefore thrown back on general measures which are extremely simple. They are :—

1. Hands should be washed frequently, and especially before preparing or taking any food and after attending to toilet either of person or of children.
2. No child should be allowed to over exert itself, particularly in the hot sun. Adequate rest should be enforced and should be taken in well-ventilated rooms.
3. Parents should do everything in their power to maintain the health of their children. In particular, mothers of small children should take full advantage of the vitamin products supplied by the Ministry of Food.
4. All precautions should be taken to prevent attracting flies and all food (including milk and fruit) should be kept covered and not left on dressers, tables, etc.
5. Crowded places should be avoided and travelling in public vehicles curtailed to the minimum. In times of undue prevalence parents should ask themselves, particularly if they are taking children with them, " Is our journey really necessary ? "

In contra distinction to other areas diphtheria immunisation was not suspended. The method of injection was altered to the subcutaneous exhibition of P.T.A.P. In no case was there any association between the occurrence of poliomyelitis and diphtheria immunisation.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Three cases. Two were discovered from the Registrars' Returns of Deaths, the other case having been admitted to hospital. The duration of illness in one of the cases which had not been notified was 10 years but no information was available regarding the other.

Acute Infective Jaundice.

No notifications.

Whooping Cough.

Under the provisions of the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1949, Whooping Cough was made a notifiable disease as from 1st January, 1950.

During the first year 1,042 notifications were received and of these cases 33, or 3·16 per cent, were removed to hospital. No information was available to the Public Health Department regarding one patient. Of the remaining 1,041, 218 had received inoculation either before or during the illness. In some instances the immunisation was several years prior to illness.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases,	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1950	1,042	8	0·769	3·27	0·25

The number of cases removed to hospital was 33, or 3·16 per cent, of all the cases notified.

The age incidence of cases was :—

Ages	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.
Cases	119	574	343	2	1	2	1	1,042

Condition of the patients was stated to be :—

Severe, 162 ; medium, 262 ; mild, 544 ; not stated, 73, no information, 1.

Particulars received in respect of immunisation against whooping cough were :—

Immunised previous to Onset of Illness.	Injections given during illness.	Non-Immunised.
84	134	823

Eight deaths were registered. Of these none was immunised previous to the onset of illness; 1 was receiving injections during illness.

Infectious and Contagious Diseases among School Children.

During the year, 1,275 cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases, were notified by the Executive School Medical Officer and Head Masters, as follows :—

Measles	516	Ringworm	11
Scabies	122	Itch	1
Conjunctivitis ...	1	Impetigo	34
Eczema	1	German Measles ...	32
Mumps	192	Chickenpox ...	365

Scabies Scheme.

Cases notified	309
Treatment given (*a*) at Clinics	703
(*b*) Domiciliary	—
Total	1,012

Venereal Diseases.

The treatment of venereal diseases is now a function of the Western Regional Hospital Board and clinics are held at four centres, viz., Coathill Hospital, Coatbridge; Oak Lodge, Hamilton; Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell; and Wishaw Hospital.

The following figures, furnished by the Executive Medical Officer, V.D. Services, give the number of new cases from the County who were dealt with during the year :—

Syphilis	38
Gonorrhoea	39
Chancroid	—
Non-specific venereal infection ...	38
Condition other than venereal ...	84
	199

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Lunatic Poor.

Throughout the year, the Authorised Officers dealt with 225 cases who required to be admitted to Hartwood Mental Hospital. Of this number, 90 entered on a voluntary basis and did not require certification. The total number given here has not to be taken as the actual number of admissions to Hartwood Mental Hospital during the year, as under the new Regulations, patients may be admitted at the instance of friends, quite apart from reference to a Local Authority.

Throughout the year, 17 patients were liberated on probation from Hartwood Mental Hospital, and the supervision and visitation of such cases were undertaken. Five cases were placed under guardianship throughout the year, having previously had a term of probation. In many instances reports were given to the Medical Superintendent of Hartwood Mental Hospital on home conditions of patients, in order to enable him to decide on the question of liberation on probation of patients, or to ensure that on their discharge the patients had a proper home to which to go.

Mental Defective Cases.

In terms of Sections 56 and 57 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, intimation was received from the Education Authority of 20 cases. In two cases, intimation should have been sent to West Lothian County and one case was already in an Institution and merely required re-certification. In the remaining 17 cases, each home was visited and reported upon with the result that, in three cases, admission to a Mental Institution was effected, in four cases, the names were placed on the Waiting List and in 10 cases no action was taken, as the parents decided to be responsible for the proper care and maintenance of the children. In addition to the three admissions mentioned above, 10 other cases were admitted to a Certified Institution throughout the year. The number of admissions, however, obtained does not keep pace with the number of applications received throughout the year with the result that there is always a Waiting List and, no matter what is accomplished, it never grows less.

Special reports on home conditions were supplied to the General Board of Control at their request in 101 cases, while Special Reports were submitted on cases, where, owing to some circumstance or another, a special review of the cases was taken by the General Board of control. The normal visitation and supervision of Boarded-out Mental Defectives in the County was also carried out throughout the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following tables show the average figure for quinquennial period 1941-45 and for the years 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950.

DEATH RATES.—The death rates per 1,000 of the population were as follows :—

	1941-45	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Pulmonary	·595	·670	·742	·791	·688	·500
Non-Pulmonary	·199	·224	·164	·107	·078	·056

NEW CASES.—The following shows how the new cases were brought to notice :—

Period	PULMONARY. New Cases Notified.	New Cases not Notified.	TOTAL.	NON-PULMONARY. New Cases Notified.	New Cases not Notified.	TOTAL.
1941-45 ...	321	142	463	135	118	253
1946	418	187	605	117	126	243
1947	389	206	595	85	135	220
1948	354	245	599	88	115	203
1949	486	235	721	89	96	185
1950	442	191	633	64	86	150

The **types** of the new cases of **non-pulmonary tuberculosis** are classified in the following statement according to the localisation of the principal lesion present at the time of notification :—

	1941-45	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Superficial Glands ...	99	101	80	73	52	37
Abdomen	33	26	27	20	27	14
Bones and Joints ...	59	58	61	66	67	51
Meninges	41	40	37	29	27	29
Special Organs	12	15	11	15	11	16
Lupus	3	2	4	—	1	3
General	6	1	—	—	—	—
	253	243	220	203	185	150

The established diagnosis of new cases is shown in the following tabular statements :—

Pulmonary.

	1941-45		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent..	Total.	Per Cent.
Diagnosis of Tuberculosis confirmed ...	429	92·6	581	96	565	95	590	98·5	708	98·2	619	97·7
Suspected Tuberculosis—Retained on list for further observation	3	0·8	4	0·7	1	0·2	—	—	2	0·3	—	—
Altered Diagnosis	21	4·7	16	2·6	23	3·8	6	1	2	0·3	13	2·1
Diagnosis not confirmed	9	1·9	4	0·7	6	1	3	0·5	9	1·2	1	·2

Non-Pulmonary.

	1941-45		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.
Diagnosis of Tuberculosis confirmed ...	221	87·2	216	88·8	202	92	198	97·53	182	98·4	132	88
Suspected Tuberculosis—Retained on list for further observation	2	0·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Altered Diagnosis	19	7·7	23	9·5	13	6	5	2·47	1	0·5	8	5·3
Diagnosis not confirmed	11	4·3	4	1·7	5	2	—	—	2	1·1	10	6·7

Sputum examinations during the year were made in 446 cases, or 70·46 per cent. of the new cases, with positive results in 241 cases and negative results in 205 cases.

No examination of the spit was made in 187 cases, or 29·54 per cent. of the new cases, for the following reasons :—No spit, 165 ; died before or soon after notification, 4 ; left the district, 8 ; other reasons, 10.

The *housing conditions* of confirmed new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were as follows :—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	Over 4 Apts.
Total Cases	60	139	190	133	75
Bed to Self	10	75	131	96	62
Room to Self	1	36	93	81	59

The number of cases confirmed for pulmonary tuberculosis was 619 ; the above table shows 597, the remaining 22 being—institutional cases, 17 ; no information, 5.

Re-housing of Affected Families.

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Total No. of Applications ...	1,019	1,242	1,497	1,797	2,029
No. of Group I cases	672	842	1,025	1,241	1,417
No. of Group II cases ...	171	204	253	311	350
No. of Group III cases ...	176	196	219	245	262
Total No. of houses allocated ...	333	401	562	773	927
Under Subsidy Scheme ...	97	165	326	537	691
Under Decrowding Scheme ...	206	206	206	206	206
Under Improvement Scheme	30	30	30	30	30
Cancellations	175	236	304	383	465

Cases on Record.

	Cases in District at beginning of Year.	Cases Removed from Register.					Cases not yet Confirmed.	Confirmed Cases in District at end of Year.
		New Cases.	Died.	Disease Arr'ted.	Diag. Revised.	Left District.		
Pulmonary.								
1946	1,753	605	227	20	42	74	4	1,991
1947	1,995	595	262	31	24	83	5	2,185
1948	2,190	599	261	69	18	98	8	2,335
1949	2,343	721	241	116	42	96	13	2,556
1950	2,569	633	179	131	43	116	6	2,727
Non-Pulmonary.								
1946	1,215	243	70	46	50	22	4	1,266
1947	1,270	220	60	78	28	24	7	1,293
1948	1,300	203	38	85	40	33	6	1,301
1949	1,307	185	28	150	28	32	3	1,251
1950	1,254	150	23	161	35	72	10	1,103

The following statement shows the number of contacts given to the Executive School Medical Officer ; the number of contacts returned to the Tuberculosis Officer for reasons—having left school ; case coming on to the Tuberculosis Register or recommended further investigation ; scholars having left the district ; scholars died :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Given to E.S.M.O.	227	373	134	89	87
Returned to Tuberculosis Officer	115	85	146	149	112
Left school	92	71	95	119	72
Coming on to Tuberculosis Register	4	7	6	8	11
For further investigation	6	—	3	5	6
Left district...	12	7	38	28	22
Died	1	—	4	3	1

Treatment.

Table showing the number of cases which received treatment under the Tuberculosis Scheme in Sanatoria or other Institutions :—

			Number of Patients.					
			In Institutions on Jan 1, 1950. 1	Admitted during the year. 2	Discharged during the year. 3	* Died in the Institutions. 4	5	In Institutions on Dec 31, 1950. 6
Pulmonary	†Adults	Males,	130	165	111	18	3	163
		Females,	148	423	360	13	1	197
	Children,	Males,	17	16	22	—	—	11
		Females,	17	25	25	—	—	17
Non-Pulmonary	†Adults,	Males,	24	33	28	1	3	25
		Females,	28	32	32	3	—	25
	Children,	Males,	33	48	38	5	1	37
		Females,	28	30	34	3	1	20
Total			425	772	650	43	9	495

* In column 4 those who were in final residence 28 days or over.
In column 5 those who were in final residence under 28 days.

† All patients of 15 years and upwards classed as adults.

Domiciliary Treatment.—Cases suitable for treatment at home, or who could not for some reason receive institutional treatment, were kept under observation by the Tuberculosis Officers and Nurses, the latter of whom paid visits as undernoted :—

	1941-45	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
No. of Visits	16,476*	22,755	24,792	27,232	30,819	29,548

*Average.

Additional Nourishment.

	No. of Cases Supplied.	Milk.	Meat.
1945—			
Cases	1,024		
Total Cost	£6,984	£6,800	£184
Quantity	—	51,004 galls.	—
1946—			
Cases	1,241		
Total Cost	£9,932	£9,788	£144
Quantity		67,684 galls.	—
1947—			
Cases	1,481		
Total Cost	£12,507	£12,361	£146
Quantity		84,262 galls.	—
1948—			
Cases	1,774		
Total Cost	£16,228	£16,123	£105
Quantity		100,800 galls.	—
1949—			
Cases	2,042		
Total Cost	£18,970	£18,884	£86
Quantity		117,611 galls.	—
1950—			
Cases	2,128		
Total Cost	£19,373	£19,335	£38
Quantity		120,655 galls.	

Bed and Bedding.

Complete Outfits—On Loan—

	1947	1948	1949	1950
No. issued during year	17	32	67	58
No. uplifted during year	5	19	37	25
No. still on loan at end of year ...	20	33	63	96
Part Outfits—On Loan—				
No. issued during year	9	13	36	27
No. uplifted during year	8	5	38	10
No. still on loan at end of year ...	24	32	30	47

	On Loan at 31/12/49.	Issued during 1950.	Uplifted during 1950.	Still on Loan 31/12/50.
Dunlopillo	1	11	10	2
Air Bed	1	—	—	1
Air Ring	22	52	31	43
Bed-pan	20	35	32	23
Rubber Sheet	1	11	8	4
Urinal	3	6	4	5
Bed Rest	3	15	9	9
Bed Cage	1	1	1	1
Feeding Cup	1	—	1	—
Fracture Boards	2	3	—	5

Rehabilitation.

During the year 36 Pulmonary cases had D.P. 1(X) completed and forwarded to the Disablement Resettlement Officer under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

Ex-Service Patients.

This statement shows in detail the number of ex-service patients from each branch of the Service, in-patient and domiciliary treatment granted, number of patients Off List and the number of cases remaining on the Register at 31st December, 1950 :—

Pulmonary.

	Royal Navy.	Army.	R.A.F.	Merchant Navy.	W.R.N.S.	A.T.S.	W.A.A.F.
On Register, 1/1/50 ...	74	131	47	5	8	7	13
New Cases, 1950 ...	21	47	18	2	1	1	—
Total Cases	95	178	65	7	9	8	13
Domiciliary Treatment	37	86	27	6	3	2	9
Institutional Treatment	18	47	8	1	3	—	2
Off List—							
Disease Arrested ...	6	8	3	—	—	—	1
Died	2	7	—	—	—	—	1
Left District	6	7	2	1	—	1	1
Altered Diagnosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Register, 31/12/50 ...	81	156	60	6	9	7	10

Non-Pulmonary.

On Register, 1/1/50 ...	5	21	6	—	1	4	—
New Cases, 1950 ...	—	4	3	—	—	1	—
Total Cases	5	25	9	—	1	5	—
Domiciliary Treatment	2	5	3	—	—	—	—
Institutional Treatment	1	6	2	—	—	—	—
Off List—							
Disease Arrested ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Left District	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Altered Diagnosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Register, 31/12/50 ...	3	23	9	—	1	5	—

Since 1939, 468 cases have been awarded disability pensions by the Ministry of Pensions in respect of tuberculosis. 194 have been removed from the Register, leaving 274 cases—" accepted " pensioners —on the Register.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

During the year arrangements for B.C.G. Vaccination in accordance with the Department of Health Scheme for known tuberculosis contacts were put into operation. Special B.C.G. and Contact Clinics have been established at Larkhall, Bishopbriggs, Cambuslang, Baillieston, Strathaven, Shotts, Blantyre, Lanark, Carluke and Bellshill, and are functioning satisfactorily.

Whenever circumstances allow the necessary segregation of vaccinees, B.C.G. Vaccination of those agreeable and medically suitable is carried out. The response has been good and there appears generally to be a desire for vaccination when its aims are explained by the Tuberculosis Officer and Nurse Health Visitor.

Segregation is achieved by (*a*) the infecting case being out of the house, (*b*) the vaccinee being out of the infectious house, (*c*) vaccinee being in hospital for some other reason.

Special arrangements have been made to achieve the vaccination of infants of tuberculous mothers soon after their birth without initial tuberculin testing.

The following are the tests and vaccinations carried out during the year.

I. Number of contacts tuberculin tested under the B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme.

Result.	Age Groups.												Total tests performed.	
	Under 1.		1 and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and over.			
	M. (1)	F. (2)	M. (3)	F. (4)	M. (5)	F. (6)	M. (7)	F. (8)	M. (9)	F. (10)	M. (11)	F. (12)	M. (13)	F. (14)
Positive ...	5	4	65	71	88	100	72	60	9	13	11	11	250	259
Negative ...	24	22	99	96	68	71	40	41	2	2	—	2	233	234
Total	29	26	164	167	156	171	112	101	11	15	11	13	483	493

II. B.C.G. Vaccinations Performed.

Group.	Tuberculin tested.		Negative re-actors.		Successfully vaccinated.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(*a*) Nurses	54	310	5	52	3	34
(*b*) Medical Students	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Contacts	483	493	233	234	25	12
(*d*) Others	44	46	20	27	1	—

Since there is at present no preventorium accommodation available many of the tests were initial ones only. The number of negatives would likely be reduced in prevaccination tests.

There have been no complicated reactions to vaccination and all vaccinees have shown a tuberculin conversion.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

BIRTHS REGISTERED.—The births registered, corrected for transfers, were as follows :—

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
Alive—				
Legitimate ... 5,973	3,097	2,876		
Illegitimate ... 223	6,196	3,209	2,987	19·4
	112	111		
Stillbirths—	190	87	103	

BIRTHS NOTIFIED.—The number of statutory notifications received was 6,042.

The sources of notification were as follows :—

Doctors.	Midwives	Maternity Nurses.	Parents.	Institutions.	Total.
129	3,013	6	30	2,864	6,042

In addition 73 notifications were received as the result of letters addressed to parents and 5 were discovered from the returns of the local registrars, giving a gross total of 6,120. Of this figure, 5,924 were live-born and 196 were stillborn.

Table M 1.

Births Registered and Notified.

Visits made by Nurse Health Visitors and Infantile Mortality Rates for 1950.

District Council Area	Births: Registered: Alive: Legitimate	Births: Registered: Alive: Illegitimate	Births: Registered: Stillborn: Legitimate	Births: Registered: Stillborn: Illegitimate	Births: Notified: Alive	Births: Notified: Stillborn	Number of Visits: First	Number of Visits: Subsequent: Infants	Number of Visits: Subsequent: Mothers	Number of Visits: Special	Number of Visits: Total	Attendant at Confinement: Doctor alone or with Handywoman	Attendant at Confinement: Doctor & Midwife	Attendant at Confinement: Midwife	Attendant at Confinement: Handywoman	Attendant at Confinement: B.B.A.	Attendant at Confinement: Institution	Infant Deaths: Registered	Infant Deaths: Rate per 1,000 Live Births
No. I	122	4	3	1	127	4	118	1,102	9	17	1,246	1	31	32	—	—	54	4	31·7
No. II ...	262	8	8	—	272	8	321	3,199	151	582	4,253	2	37	129	—	2	151	14	51·9
No. III ...	436	15	12	1	450	12	400	3,283	174	321	4,178	7	95	57	—	1	240	22	48·8
No. IV ...	551	14	13	—	554	13	674	9,934	2,387	3,658	16,653	7	67	318	—	4	278	22	38·9
No. V ...	433	13	10	2	446	12	500	5,287	906	494	7,187	1	116	182	—	8	193	22	49·3
No. VI ...	1,488	63	52	2	1,554	56	1,512	12,584	1,513	1,703	17,312	12	89	620	—	22	769	63	40·6
No. VII ...	690	22	26	2	715	27	797	9,561	1,304	1,043	12,705	5	166	252	—	3	371	26	36·5
No. VIII ...	482	15	18	—	498	18	623	6,551	1,563	1,322	10,059	3	82	159	—	—	379	24	48·3
No. IX ...	1,130	34	41	—	1,167	40	1,422	12,494	1,224	2,367	17,507	8	171	566	—	25	652	52	44·7
Biggar Burgh	33	—	—	—	33	—	21	263	—	—	284	—	4	7	—	—	10	1	30·3
Lanark Burgh	104	3	5	—	108	6	115	1,074	84	629	1,902	—	22	6	—	2	85	3	28·0
	5,731	191	188	8	5,924	196	6,503	65,332	9,315	12,136	93,286	46	880	2,328	—	67	3,182	253	42·7
		*6,118			6,120														

*Not corrected for transfers.

Calculated on corrected live births and corrected infant deaths, 41·3

Corrected live births registered, 6,196
Corrected stillbirths registered, 190
Corrected infant deaths, registered 256

Attendance at Confinement.—Particulars connected with 6,342 live infants have been recorded. Of this number it has been found that 44 (0·7%) were attended by medical practitioners alone. 856 (13·5%) by doctors assisted by certified midwives : 2,305 (36·3%) by certified midwives : 3,073 (48·5%) occurred in institutions : and in the case of 64 (1·0%) the births took place before the arrival of an attendant.

Stillbirths.—The total number of stillbirths was 196 and the Health Visitor enquired into 161 of these. The attendance at confinement was as follows :—Doctor alone 2 (1·2%): Doctor and midwife 24 (14·9%) : Midwife 23 (14·3%) : 3 (1·9%) were born before the arrival of an attendant : institution cases 109 (67·7%).

The classification of the attendants at birth (including stillbirths) is as follows :—

Cases attended by midwives	35·8%
Cases attended by doctors and midwives	13·5%
Cases attended by doctors alone	0·7%
Cases attended by institutions	48·9%
B.B.A.	1·0%

Infantile Mortality.

The deaths of infants under one year corrected for transfer numbered 256 and calculated on the live births corrected for transfer gives a rate of 41·3 per 1,000 live births. The infantile mortality rate for each of the District Council Areas is set forth in Table M. 1.

Table M. II shows the deaths arranged according to group-causes and age periods :—

Table M. II.

Age Periods

Cause of Death.	Weeks. -1	1-2	2-3	3-4	Total. -4	Rate per 1,000 live births.	Months. 1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	Total. -12	Rate per 1,000 live births.
1. Prematurity ...	76	1	—	—	77	13·0	—	—	—	—	77	13·0
Congenital Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0·2
Congenital Malformation ...	6	2	—	1	9	1·5	6	3	2	1	21	3·5
Congenital Heart ...	6	1	2	—	9	1·5	1	—	1	—	11	1·9
Atelectasis	15	—	—	—	15	2·5	1	1	—	—	17	2·9
Injury at Birth ...	8	—	1	—	9	1·5	—	—	—	—	9	1·5
2. Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	2	—	—	—	2	0·3	—	1	—	—	3	0·5
3. Diarrhoea	—	1	—	—	1	0·2	3	10	5	3	22	3·7
4. Pneumonia ...	1	1	5	2	9	1·5	7	11	1	1	29	4·9
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	0·5
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	1	—	1	0·2	1	4	1	1	8	1·4
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	5	0·8
5. Tuberculosis—												
Pulmonary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0·2
Meningeal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	0·3
Abdominal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0·2
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0·2
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0·2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	0·5
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Syphillis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0·2
9. Other Causes ...	12	1	4	1	18	3·0	8	4	4	3	37	6·2
	126	7	13	4	150	25·3	30	43	18	12	253	42·7
Rate per 1,000 live births registered (not corrected for transfer)	21·3	1·2	2·2	0·7	25·3		5·1	7·3	3·0	2·0	42·7*	

Table M. III gives the attendances of mothers, infants and children at the Child Welfare Centres.

TABLE M. III

Centres.	No. of Sessions	Mothers.	Total Attendances. Children. Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.
Airdrie	20	405	247	175
Baillieston	43	2,721	335	278
Bellshill	47	3,972	3,276	881
Bishopbriggs	47	1,267	1,102	475
Blantyre	47	1,784	1,285	468
Cadzow	47	1,180	702	409
Cambuslang	47	1,215	802	317
Carluke	22	795	624	207
Chapelhall	23	548	326	224
Chryston	47	1,707	1,312	738
Lanark	47	987	736	457
Larkhall	44	2,959	2,314	765
Lesmahagow	47	1,244	942	305
Newarthill	46	1,496	1,204	379
Newmains	47	2,112	1,231	917
New Stevenston ...	48	1,564	1,125	663
Shotts	44	1,483	909	623
Strathaven	22	464	241	222
Tannochside	46	1,459	1,144	360
Uddingston	48	1,589	1,076	593
	829	30,951	20,933	9,456

Infantile Mortality Rate.

The death rate of infants under 1 year at various periods since 1891 is shown in the following table :—

	County of Lanark.	Scotland.
1891-1895	124·1	126·3
1911-1915	112·0	112·9
1931-1935	80·5	80·7
1936	86·9	82·3
1937	70·9	80·3
1938	68·8	70·0
1939	73·8	68·5
1940	82·4	78·0
1941	83·8	83·0
1942	68·8	69·3
1943	67·2	65·0
1944	65·1	65·0
1945	57·1	56·2
1946	53·8	53·8
1947	50·5	55·8
1948	49·8	44·7
1949	45·5	41·4
1950	41·3	36·6

Maternal Mortality Rate.

The maternal deaths during the year numbered 11, equal to a rate of 1·72 per 1,000 births. The maternal mortality rates arranged in quinquennial periods, from 1910 to 1939 are as follows :—

	County of Lanark.	Scotland.
1910-1914	4·93	5·8
1915-1919	4·61	6·1
1920-1924	6·83	6·3
1925-1929	5·82	6·6
1930-1934	6·28	6·2
1935-1939	4·34	5·2
1940	4·66	4·2
1941	5·99	4·7
1942	6·07 } 4·60	4·0
1943	3·17	3·7
1944	3·12	3·1
1945	2·65	2·8
1946	2·23	2·2
1947	2·02 } 2·12	2·0
1948	1·67	1·5
1949	2·01	1·3
1950	1·72	1·1

Table M. IV gives the attendance of mothers, infants and children at the Auxiliary Child Welfare Centres.

TABLE M. IV

Centres.	No. of Sessions.	Total Attendances. Mothers.	Children. Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.
Auchinloch	22	190	135	102
Biggar	21	235	298	59
Bankhead	19	16	249	134
Blackwood	19	101	70	38
Bothwellhaugh	21	211	211	29
Calderbank	21	439	400	104
Carmyle	21	380	431	66
Carstairs	22	176	197	47
Cleland	19	189	212	60
Coalburn	22	228	191	36
Douglas	20	366	334	55
Douglas Water	22	172	196	61
East Kilbride	20	145	350	52
Forth	20	22	21	—
Glenboig	22	462	470	58
Harthill	22	488	461	36
Law	22	173	349	28
Newton	15	29	80	16
Overtown	21	349	329	30
Salsburgh	22	408	375	38
Shettleston	22	430	409	103
Stonehouse	23	349	348	23
	458	5,558	6,116	1,175

Table M. V shows the number of sessions held and the number of First Visits and Re-Visits made by mothers, infants and children.

Table M. V

Medical Consultations.

Centres.	No of Sessions.	Mothers. Ante-natal First Visit.	Mothers. Ante-natal Total.	Mothers. Post-natal and others. First Visit.	Mothers. Post-natal and others. Total.	Children. Under 1 year. First Visit.	Children. Under 1 year. Total.	Children. Over 1 year. First Visit.	Children. Over 1 year. Total.
Airdrie	20	5	12	12	43	53	108	45	197
Baillieston ...	43	—	—	22	38	129	325	82	260
Bellshill	47	1	1	79	186	217	526	146	388
Bishopbriggs ...	47	2	2	18	49	88	548	17	225
Blantyre	47	2	2	48	90	137	278	148	292
Cambuslang ...	47	2	2	60	98	145	349	144	312
Cadzow	47	3	5	51	87	83	203	77	183
Carluke	22	—	—	8	29	43	133	26	115
Chapelhall ...	23	3	4	24	77	47	126	31	121
Chryston	47	10	34	42	171	117	384	52	321
Lanark	47	2	2	23	89	97	363	73	352
Larkhall	44	—	—	28	45	144	249	133	275
Lesmahagow ...	47	1	1	12	17	62	101	55	112
Newarthill ...	46	4	6	27	84	110	292	48	237
Newmains ...	47	2	2	32	86	101	414	80	234
New Stevenston ...	48	4	5	32	109	121	349	35	177
Shotts	44	—	—	22	61	135	403	51	216
Strathaven ...	22	—	—	3	5	16	43	36	126
Tannochside ...	46	—	—	51	75	124	340	52	159
Uddingston ...	48	2	2	34	56	120	351	63	214
	829	43	80	628	1,495	2,089	5,885	1,394	4,416

Treatment of Squint.

The work in connection with the treatment of squint cases is summarised in the following statement :—

Cases examined at	First Cases.	Spectacles supplied.	Re-examined.
Baillieston	11	8	46
Bellshill	32	25	170
Blantyre	27	27	39
Cambuslang	30	27	161
Lanark	30	25	54
Larkhall	19	18	95
Shotts	9	8	25
	158	138	590

Dental Treatment—Mothers and Children.

During the year 57 mothers and 107 children were recommended for treatment and of these 47 mothers and 76 children attended the Dental Surgeons.

Centre.	Mothers. Recommended for Treatment.	Mothers. Attended Dentist.	Children. Recommended for Treatment.	Children. Attended Dentist.
Airdrie	1	1	—	—
Baillieston	3	2	19	9
Bellshill	18	18	33	23
Bishopbriggs	—	—	—	—
Blantyre	5	3	9	9
Cadzow	4	4	1	1
Cambuslang	3	1	5	4
Carluke	—	—	—	—
Chapelhall	—	—	1	1
Chryston	—	—	—	—
Douglas	—	—	—	—
Lanark	—	—	—	—
Larkhall	1	—	1	1
Lesmahagow	2	1	—	—
Newarthill	8	7	9	8
Newmains	1	1	1	—
New Stevenston ...	2	2	13	13
Shotts	—	—	6	1
Strathaven	—	—	—	—
Tannochside	5	4	4	3
Uddingston	4	3	5	3
	57	47	107	76

Paediatric Clinic.

During the year 182 children were seen for the first time and the re-attendance numbered 343, giving a total of 525 attendances.

Ear, Nose and Throat Ailments.

No. of Sessions.	No. of 1st Visits.	No. of Re-visits.	Operations Recommended	Operations Performed.
20	379	123	258	160

Premature Babies.

During the year 36 first visits and 831 re-visits were paid by the Health Visitor trained in the care of premature babies.

Special equipment is provided on loan where there are no facilities in the home for the adequate care of the child.

Provision is also made for the supply of special food if this is requested on medical grounds.

Medical Comforts.

Statement showing quantity and cost of Medical Comforts supplied under Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under five years of age, during the year ended 31st December, 1950 :—

	Mothers.	Children.
No. of persons supplied with Medical Comforts	299	1,668
Medical Comforts—		
Virol	1,830 lbs. 8 ozs.	
Virolax	1,019 lbs. 8 ozs.	
Malt and Oil	330 lbs.	
Maltoline	842 lbs. 8 ozs.	
Maltoline with Iron	982 lbs.	
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	6,567 ozs.	
Olive Oil	84 ozs.	
Adexoline	3,311 bottles ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz.)	
Total cost to Local Authority	£740 10 7	
Amount recovered by Local Authority	0 0 0	
Net Cost	£740 10 7	

On 1st July, 1940, the Ministry of Food introduced a Scheme for the provision of milk to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age. The County Health Department is co-operating in the distribution of the National Dried Milk through the local Child Welfare Centres.

Day Nurseries.

Nursery.	Date Opened.	Average No. on Roll.	Average Daily Attendances.	Total Attendances.
Bellshill	5/10/42	48·2	31·0	7,793
Cambuslang	12/10/42	39·2	28·0	6,945
Baillieston	1/3/43	35·7	25·5	6,469
Blantyre	19/4/43	40·0	33·5	7,469
Larkhall	17/5/43	36·1	25·6	6,339
Newmains	1/11/43	39·8	27·6	6,845

Meals Supplied to Mothers and Children

	Total Attendance.		Average Daily Attendance.	
	Mothers.	Children.	Mothers.	Children.
Cambuslang ... ... Commenced 27/3/44.	1,282	1,281	5·2	5·2
Bellshill ... ... Commenced 31/7/44.	2,743	2,148	10·9	8·5
Blantyre ... ... Commenced 4/9/44.	1,097	1,027	4·4	4·1
Baillieston ... ... Commenced 2/10/44.	794	700	3·2	2·8
Chryston ... ... Commenced 7/5/45.	1,505	1,954	6·2	8·0

It is very disappointing to note the response to the meals question.

I am so assured of the benefits accruing from this service that I am loath to recommend its cessation and every endeavour has been made to make the facts known and improve attendances.

This has been done through the willing co-operation of the Obstetricians of the Regional Hospital Board and also by my own staff visiting the Ante-Natal Clinics and through intensive work by the Health Visitor in the district.

District Nursing Associations.

A list of the District Nursing Associations engaged in the Maternity and Child Welfare work is given in the following statement which also gives the number of visits for the year.

	First Visits.	Re-visits.	Total Visits.
Biggar	52	801	853
Caldercruix	46	601	647
Carmichael-Anstruther	26	339	365
Carnwath	31	396	427
Clydeside	48	543	591
Crawford	14	184	198
Forth	64	1,626	1,690
Glassford	22	320	342
Leadhills	8	97	105
Quarter	19	328	347
Stonehouse	78	1,140	1,218

Midwives and Maternity Homes (Scotland) Acts, 1915 and 1927.

Practising Midwives.—During the year 111 midwives (94 resident within and 17 resident outwith the County) notified their intention to practise. A list of these midwives was forwarded to the Central Midwives Board on 4th April, 1951.

The qualifications of the practising midwives are as follows :—

Certificate of the Central Midwives Board (Scotland)	108
Certificate of the Central Midwives Board (England)	1
Trained and certified by the Royal Maternity Hospital (Glasgow)	1
In *bona fide* practice and certified under the Act ...	1
	111

The above indicates that 110 (99·1) of the midwives are trained and 1 (·9) untrained.

The distribution of the practising midwives according to the District Council Areas is as follows :—

District Council Area.	Number of Midwives.	District Council Area.	Number of Midwives.
No. I	3	No. VII	9
No. II	7	No. VIII	8
No. III	9	No. IX	19
No. IV	10	Lanark Burgh	3
No. V	8	Biggar Burgh	3
No. VI	15	Resident outwith County	17

Change of Address.—The changes of address of four midwives were notified to the Board.

Inspection of Midwives.—The routine inspection of midwives resident in the County numbered 213. In addition, 203 special inspections were made.

Attendance at Confinements.—The number of births notified as having been attended by certified midwives was 2,384, which represents 39·0% of the total births.

Attendance by Unqualified Persons.—There were no cases of attendance by an unqualified person.

Infantile Deaths.—The total number of infantile deaths was 253. In 131 cases the deaths occurred in infants during the first 14 days, 52 of these occurred in domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme and 76 attended by midwives in Institutions and 3 other domiciliary cases attended by midwives. The causes of death were as follows :—Prematurity 77 ; Injury at birth 8 ; Atelectasis 15 ; Congenital malformation 7 ; Congenital heart 7 ; Atrophy 2 ; Pneumonia 2 ; Cerebral Haemorrhage 3 ; other causes 10.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Discharging Eyes.—The total number of cases was 92 ; 63 occurred in cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 29 cases attended by midwives in institutions.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.—The total number of cases was 39 and 22 occurred among domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 17 attended by midwives in institutions.

Still-Births.—The total number of still-births was 196 ; 64 occurred in domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 132 attended by midwives in institutions.

Liability to be a source of Infection.—2 notifications were received from midwives as follows : Puerperal Sepsis 1 ; Plegmesia 1.

Form of having laid out a dead body.—1

Form of Notification of Artificial Feeding.—151 mothers were advised to substitute bottle for breast feeding.

Form of Notification of Death.—No notifications were received.

Form of notification of Inadequate Accommodation.—Four notifications were received.

Form of Notification of Patient's Failure to follow Advice.—None.

Medical Assistance.—Medical aid was sought by a midwife in one instance.

National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.

It is the duty of the Lanarkshire Health Authority to make adequate arrangements for the provision to women of the services in their homes of certified midwives.

The number of cases dealt with under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service was 3,435. Of this number, 3,121 women were confined at home, and in addition attendance was provided in connection with 68 abortions and 246 patients who were subsequently removed to hospital.

The number of booked cases during the year was 3,442.

The accounts transmitted for payment during the year were as follows :—

	Fees.	Mileage.	Total.
Midwives	£5,473 1 5	£74 7 2	£5,547 8 7

Attendance of Individual Midwives.—The average number of cases attended by the midwives was as follows :—

	Total Cases.	Average per Midwife.
Full-time Midwives	1,238	68·8
Part-time Midwives	1,339	83·7
District Nursing Associations	858	29·6

The following table, arranged in groups, indicates the number of cases attended by the midwives :—

	No. of Cases.					
No. of Midwives.	0 to 25	25 to 50	50 to 75	75 to 100	100 to 125	125 to 150
18 Full-time Midwives	1	2	9	6	—	—
16 Part-time Midwives	1	2	3	3	6	1
29 District Nursing Associations ...	15	10	3	1	—	—

Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937.

A number of claims for services rendered under the above Act have been submitted by Medical Practitioners. Payments made in respect of these are as follows :—

Fees.	Mileage.	Total.
£1,620 3 6	£3 17 4	£1,624 0 10

(Health Services : Form 15)

Department of Health for Scotland.
Local Health Authority Services, 1950.

Return of Services provided by or under the Local Health Authority from 1st January, 1950, to 31st December, 1950.

1. *Care of Mothers and Young Children.*

(i) *Ante-natal and post-natal service.*

(1)	No. of Clinics provided at end of year whether held at Child Welfare Clinics or other premises. (2)	No. of Women who attended at the Clinics during the year. (3)	Total No. of attendances made by women during the year. (4)
Local Health Authority Clinics—			
Ante-natal Clinics	7	2,595	15,791
Post-natal Clinics	7	†1,602 ( )	†2,322 ( )
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations—			
Ante-natal Clinics	—	—	—
Post-natal Clinics	—	†— ( )	†— ( )

(ii) *Child Welfare Clinics.*

(1)	No. of clinics* provided at end of year (2)		No. of children who first attended the clinics during year and who on the date of their first attendance were :—‡ Under 1 year of age (3)		Over 1 year of age (4)		Total No. of attendances made during year by children who at end of year were :— Under 1 year of age (5)		Over 1 year of age (6)	
		[1]A.C.		A.C.		A.C.		A.C.		A.C.
Local Health Authority Clinics	20	22	2,556	734	1,661	58	20,933	6,116	9,456	1,175
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations	—		—		—		—		—	

Notes.

[1] No Doctor in attendance at these Auxiliary Clinics.

* " Clinics " means Clinic premises, not sessions. A list should be attached showing the names and addresses of the clinics in columns (i) (2) and (ii) (2) and the work they undertake, e.g. the number of sessions for ante-natal, post-natal and/or child welfare work.

† Women examined post-natally at ante-natal clinics should be included in the post-natal (not the ante-natal) figures, and also shown separately in the brackets.

‡ Excluding children who attended during the previous year or who are known to have previously attended a clinic in another district.

(iii) *Dental Care.*

(1)	No. inspected by Dental Officers during the year. (2)	No. found to require treatment during the year. (3)	No. accepting treatment during the year. (4)	No. actually treated by Dental Officers during the year. (5)
Expectant Mothers ...	11	11	11	8
Nursing Mothers ...	59	59	59	54
Pre-school Children ...	114	97	100	81

(iv) *Mother and Baby Homes.*

(1)	No. of beds. Ante-natal (2)	Post-natal (3)	Number of cots (4)
Homes or Hostels provided by the Authority—			
Name and Address			
While Lanark County Hospital has been taken over we still have the use of sixteen beds and twenty cots.			
Homes or Hostels provided by Voluntary Organisations—			
Name and Address			
*Homeland, 1014 Great Western Road, Kelvinside, Glasgow ...	—	—	—
*St. Gerard's Home, 218 Renfrew Street, Glasgow, C.3	—	—	—
Total number of women admitted during the year to homes and hostels shown in Column (1) above (ignoring re-admission after confinement)...			197

*An arrangement has been entered into with these Maternity Institutions for the reception of young unmarried women.

(v) *Day Nurseries (including 24 hour nurseries) as at end of year.*

	State whether approved for training	No. of Approved places		No. of children on register at end of year		Average daily attendances during year		Waiting lists at end of year	
		0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Nurseries provided by Authority—									
Baillieston ...	Yes	15	25	11	25	7·9	17·6	7	43
Bellshill ...	Yes	15	25	14	24	10·7	20·3	36	64
Blantyre ...	Yes	15	25	12	27	8·9	24·6	40	14
Cambuslang...	Yes	15	25	16	25	9·0	19·0	48	30
Larkhall ...	Yes	15	25	15	25	8·5	17·1	16	35
Newmains ...	Yes	15	25	15	25	9·8	17·8	—	—
Nurseries provided by Voluntary Organisations—									
Name and Address					Nil.				
Nurseries Provided by Firms of Manufacturers—									
Name and Address					Nil.				

(vi) *Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes provided as part of the Authority's arrangements under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act,* 1947.

Name and Address of Nursery or Home	Whether provided by Authority or by Voluntary Organisation	No. of Beds provided at end of year for Children		
		Aged 0—2	Aged 2—5	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Nil.

(vii) *Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act,* 1948—
Details of work done by the Authority during the year.

	No. of Certificates					No. of children being cared for at end of year	No. of inspections made.	No. of cases in which no inspection made
	No. of applications received	Issued	Refused	Cancelled	In force at end of year			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Nursery premises ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child-minders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2. *Midwifery.*

(i) Total number of births *occurring in the area* during year—that is before correction for mother's residence :—Live Births, 5,906 ; Still Births, 196 ; Total, 6,102.

(ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes)—2,864.

(iii) Total number of births in (i) occurring at home, 3,238.

(iv) Number of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth :—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947*			Other domiciliary cases			
	Doctor engaged and present at confinement	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Doctor & Midwife engaged	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Without doctor or midwife	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(*a*) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis) ...	399	1,947	1	—	—	—	2,347
(*b*) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority	299	475	—	—	—	—	774
(*c*) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management under arrangements made by the Authority with the Regional Hospital Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Private practising midwives ...	—	—	—	95	21	1	117
(*e*) Totals ...	698	2,422	1	95	21	1	3,238

* Including those cases in which no prior arrangements had been made for the confinement, but where midwifery services were provided by the Local Health Authority free of charge. Columns (5) and (6) should include only those cases attended privately, the mother being responsible for the midwife's fee.

Emergency cases under Section 22 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, should *not* be included in the cases in which a doctor has been engaged.

Note.—The total of (iv) should equal (iii).

(v) *Medical Aid.*

(*a*) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 22 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, by a Midwife :—

		Total
(i) For Domiciliary Cases	1	
(ii) For Institutional Cases	—	
		1

(*b*) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year for cases where the medical practitioner had agreed to provide maternity medical services under the National Health Service ... ... —

Note.—Cases in which the Midwife summoned the medical practitioner to her assistance should not be deemed to be emergencies for the purpose of Section 22 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, unless the case is being conducted by a midwife alone—no doctor having been booked.

(vi) *Administration of Analgesics.*

		Total
(*a*) Number of midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland :—		
(i) Domiciliary (including hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary midwifery cases under arrangements made by the Local Health Authority and the Regional Hospital Board) ...	71	
(ii) In Institutions	—	
		71
(*b*) Number of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year		29
(*c*) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use at 31st December, 1950, by domiciliary midwives employed by the Authority, or employed by Voluntary Organisations in the Authority's area (including those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)		56
(*d*) Number of sets on order at 31st December, 1950		—
(*e*) Number of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)		1,885
(*f*) Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)		276

(vii) Number of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1950 ... 37

3. *Health Visiting.*

(1)	No. of visits paid by Health Visitors (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Health Visitors) during the year										Total Visits Paid. (12)
	Expectant Mothers*		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the age of 1 and 5.		Tuberculosis Cases.		Other Cases.		
	First Visit† (2)	Total Visits. (3)	First Visit† (4)	Total Visits. (5)	First Visit† (6)	Total Visits. (7)	First Visit† (8)	Total Visits. (9)	First Visit† (10)	Total Visits. (11)	
Health Visitors employed by the Authority :—											
From January to June ...	—	960	First Visits—2,929.		Total Visits—28,941						
From July to December ...	663	1,016	3,000	22,241	176	13,784	—	*29,548	—	*9,683	106,173
					*January to December.						
†Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Organisations			First Visits—408.		Total Visits—6,783			4,370			11,153
					† January to December.						

Notes :—

* These visits should not include visits paid by a midwife-health visitor who is to attend the confinement as a midwife or maternity nurse.

† This figure should exclude cases visited during the previous year and cases known to have previously been visited in another area. Normally, therefore, the figure in Column (4) should not exceed the total number of registered live births.

4. *Home Nursing.*

(1)	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Home Nurses) under arrangements made under this Section (2)	No of Visits paid by Nurses to these cases (3)
Home Nurses employed directly by the Authority	—	—
Home Nurses employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority	5,930	130,820

5. *Domestic Help.*

(i) Number of Domestic Helps employed at end of year :—

(*a*) Whole-time	1
(*b*) Part-time	442
(*c*) Retaining fee basis	—

(ii) Number of cases for which Helps were provided during year 1,846

(iii) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement :—

(*a*) At home	453
(*b*) In Hospital	106

(iv) Average period of assistance ... ... 76 days.

Nannie Scheme.

No. of days in Attendance.	No. of Cases.	Amount paid by Patient.
		£ s. d.
1	5	0 10 0
2	2	0 4 2
3	2	0 9 6
4	2	0 12 4
5	1	0 0 0
6	5	3 13 6
7	2	0 19 3
8	4	2 7 4
9	1	2 2 9
10	6	3 13 2
11	3	2 0 5
12	3	2 7 0
13	3	5 4 0
17	1	0 14 2
20	1	1 16 8
21	2	3 18 7
22	2	2 13 2
23	2	3 18 7
24	1	1 3 0
25	1	5 18 9
27	1	1 11 6
31	1	1 13 7
32	3	12 0 8
33	1	2 9 6
34	2	6 18 10
35	1	3 9 10
36	2	7 4 1
37	3	5 17 2
40	1	1 6 8
41	2	8 10 10
46	1	3 5 2
48	1	6 0 0
71	1	7 2 0
80	1	3 13 4
111	1	3 14 0
	71	£119 3 6

SCHEME FOR PROVIDING DOMESTIC HELP

The general arrangements under this scheme are as set forth in last year's report.

The continued popularity of the scheme is evidenced by the increased number of applications with which the Department had to deal. Altogether 2,169 requests for help were received but in 420 instances no arrangements were made, principally because the applicants would not agree to meet the assessment made in terms of the scale of adjudication. Arrangements were completed in 1,749 cases, an increase of 313 or 18 per cent. over the number for 1949.

The following figures show the number of households receiving service since 1948 :—

Year.	Number of Households receiving service.
1948	873
1949	1,436
1950	1,749

In the following table there is set forth the number of households who received assistance arranged according to District Council areas ; the categories of the persons helped ; the total number of helper hours ; the amount paid by the applicants ; the proportion of the fees payable by the Local Health Authority ; and the total fees paid to the Domestic Helps.

*It will be observed that a somewhat spectacular increase—153 compared with 53 in 1949—occurred in the number of elderly people receiving domestic help. This is in large measure due to classifying all persons of 65 years and over as " Aged " irrespective of the medical reason stated on the doctor's certificate.

Only one-fifth of the total women confined in their own homes requested the services of a Domestic Help. This is regretted as the scheme was intended to benefit women during the ante and post-natal periods. The Maternity Benefit Attendance Allowance of £1 per week for four weeks which is payable in addition to the usual Maternity Grant of £4 was intended primarily to help meet the cost of domestic help.

The service was provided by 773 Helps, 694 attending in households for ordinary domestic duties, while 79, after special medical examination, were employed in the homes of infectious tuberculosis patients.

Over all the districts more than 2 out of every 100 households received domestic help through the Local Health Authority Scheme.

TABLE SHOWING THE PROVISION OF DOMESTIC

	District Council Areas.	Estimated Population.	Number of Occupied Houses.	Domestic Helps Employed.	Households receiving Service		Reasons Necessi	
					Number	Percentage to Occupied Houses.	Illness.	Maternity.
I.	Biggar, Crawford, Leadhills, etc.	8,610	2,159	11	46	2·13	4	40
II.	Douglas, Coalburn, Lesmahagow, etc.	16,304	4,088	30	77	1·88	25	41
III.	Carluke, Carnwath, Lanark, etc.	24,788	6,215	37	73	1·17	28	34
IV.	Larkhall, Stonehouse, Strathaven, etc.	36,099	9,051	108	260	2·87	118	90
V.	Blantyre, East Kilbride, Busby, etc. ...	22,546	5,653	53	124	2·19	60	41
VI.	Bothwell, Bellshill, Uddingston, etc.	59,491	14,916	158	337	2·26	155	119
VII.	Shotts, Newmains, Harthill, etc.	36,259	9,091	75	131	1·44	67	44
VIII.	Cambuslang, Rutherglen, Carmunnock, etc.	42,322	10,611	114	278	2·62	149	87
IX.	Baillieston, Bishopbriggs, Chryston, etc.	64,899	16,272	150	360	2·21	123	169
	Biggar Burgh	1,350	487	3	9	1·85	—	9
	Lanark Burgh	6,274	1,817	34	54	2·97	32	17
		318,942	80,360	773	1,749	2·18	761	691

Help during the Year 1950.

TATING DOMESTIC HELP.

Aged.*	Children.	Tuberculosis.	Number of Helper Hours.	Amount paid by Applicant. £	s.	d.	Amount paid by L.H.A. £	s.	d.	Total Fees paid to Helpers. £	s.	d.
1	—	1	5,562	147	14	7	275	19	7	423	4	5
7	—	4	26,517	203	1	3	1,819	9	9	2,020	17	3
6	1	4	25,035	227	13	7	1,721	14	4	1,948	8	2
33	3	16	121,399	848	1	9	8,354	4	8	9,199	5	9
9	2	12	54,250	410	6	6	3,750	8	11	4,158	5	4
26	5	32	169,343	1,032	8	6	12,391	14	7	13,422	10	1
12	1	7	51,846	497	3	5	3,356	7	9	3,853	0	8
23	1	18	115,246	1,243	6	5	7,390	4	2	8,611	2	1
32	4	31	180,000	1,637	9	5	12,299	6	5	13,917	13	9
—	—	—	961	24	10	8	48	3	11	72	14	7
4	—	1	26,571	220	12	4	1,751	12	0	1,970	17	10
153	17	126	776,730	6,492	8	5	53,159	6	1	59,597	19	11

*See paragraph on Page 66.

The following Table sets forth the number of helper hours in the total number of households attended as well as in the general groups of households and in those of T.B. patients.

TABLE SHOWING THE PROVISION OF DOMESTIC HELP DURING THE YEAR 1950.

	Total No. of Domestic Helps employed.	Total No. of Helper Hours.	Average No. of Helper Hours per Help.	Total No. of Households attended.	Average No. of Helper Hours per household attended.
All Cases ...	773	776,730	1,004·83	1,749	444·09
General Households ...	694	685,353	987·54	1,623	422·21
T.B. Households ...	79	91,377	1,156·67	126	725·21

It will be seen that the average number of hours per Help is much greater in the T.B. households. This, of course, is expected since T.B. patients require longer and more consistent service.

The sums paid by the Local Health Authority to the Domestic Helps throughout the year totalled £59,597 19s. 11d. This is a considerable increase over the years 1948 and 1949 when the respective amounts were £9,800 5s. 11d. and £33,322 1s. 5d. The proportion of the fees received from the applicants for the year 1950 amounted to £6,492 8s. 5d. or 11 per cent. compared to £2,912 2s. 5d. or 28 per cent. in 1948 and £5,251 7s. 3d. or 15 per cent. in 1949.

Scale of Charges to Applicants.—Each applicant is assessed in accordance with the scale approved by the Local Health Authority. Proposals have been put forward for a new scale of charges and it is anticipated that this will be in force at the beginning of next year.

HOME NURSING.

The Home Nursing in this County is undertaken by the existing District Nursing Associations and the following table shows the work carried out in the various districts.

Association.	Number of Nurses.	Number of Cases. General.	Number of Cases. Maternity.	Combined Visits.
Baillieston	3	367	—	9,675
Bellshill	2	185	—	6,484
*Biggar	2	169	38	2,952
Blackwood	1	56	20	688
Blantyre	2	212	—	7,577
Bothwell	1	94	21	2,438
Bothwellhaugh ...	1	123	20	1,352
Cadder	1	75	58	2,458
*Caldercruix	2	125	72	2,995
Cambuslang	3	545	14	10,596
Carluke	2	82	63	3,435
*Carmichael	1	82	16	1,539
*Carnwath	1	53	12	1,317
Carstairs	1	35	16	1,859
*Chapelton and Glassford	1	76	15	1,501
Chapelhall and Calderbank	1	107	—	2,100
Chryston	1	135	—	2,382
Cleland	1	451	—	5,926
*Clydeside	1	63	14	1,501
Coalburn	1	61	20	1,754
*Crawford	1	89	4	861
Dalserf	1	107	—	3,518
Douglas	1	148	44	5,344
Douglas Water ...	1	104	29	2,047
East Kilbride	1	88	25	1,846
*Forth	1	99	44	2,588
Gartcosh	1	83	9	1,466
Glenboig	1	107	27	2,455
Greengairs	1	71	—	1,494
Harthill	1	68	—	2,101
Hartwoodhill	1	107	—	2,092
Carry forward	40	4,167	581	96,341

Association.	Number of Nurses.	Number of Cases. General.	Number of Cases. Maternity.	Combined Visits.
Brought forward	40	4,167	581	96,341
Holytown	1	68	—	3,138
Lanark	2	143	43	5,630
Larkhall	1	208	—	4,231
*Leadhills	1	46	5	1,240
Lesmahagow	1	114	42	2,968
Millerston	1	35	9	595
Newmains	1	212	—	4,796
Overtown	2	118	52	5,326
*Quarter	1	112	1	3,044
Stane	1	133	—	3,283
*Stonehouse	1	112	38	1,862
Strathaven	1	75	—	1,785
Tarbrax	1	209	2	2,560
Tollcross	1	103	—	3,137
Uddingston	1	114	—	2,950
	57	5,969	773	142,886

* These Associations also undertake Child Welfare visitation.

Central Store.

The work at the Central Store during the year has greatly increased as the various articles and materials came to hand. The following is a summary of the issues :—

Domiciliary Midwifery.—9 patients were supplied with 31 articles.

Home Nursing.—229 patients were supplied with 354 articles.

Tuberculosis.—168 patients were supplied with 219 articles.

Day Nurseries.—55 requests for equipment were completed.

Health Institutes.—38 requests for equipment were completed.

In addition to the above, various articles of equipment were issued to Midwives and District Nurses.

Articles such as beds, bedding, etc., are issued on loan and are returnable to the store when the needs of the patients cease.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

As in past years lectures embracing a wide field on Health Education and illustrated by "sound films" were given to various voluntary organisations throughout the County of Lanark by the Medical Staff of the County Health Department.

At the various Child Welfare Clinics, films on subjects pertaining to health matters were also exhibited.

In addition the display of posters at Health Institutes and other Centres and the distribution of leaflets helped further to focus the attention of the public on matters pertaining to Health, and so it is hoped contributed in some measure to the promotion of the well-being of the Community.

During the period 2nd to 13th October, a Lecture Tour under the auspices of the Scottish Council for Health Education was conducted by Dr. M'Allan. This consisted of seven evening lectures illustrated by films to various men's and women's organisations in the County. In addition ten schools were included in the itinerary.

The following shows in tabulated form the work carried out in this sphere of activity.

Lectures (with sound films) given to outside organisations.

Organisation.	No. of Lectures Given.
Associations and Guilds (women)	8
Associations and Guilds (men)	3
Co-operative Guilds (women)	1
Miner's Welfare (Women's Section)	1
Youth Clubs	2
College of Nursing	1
Queen's Nursing Association	1
Total	17

Film shows given at Child Welfare Clinics.

Clinic.	No. of Film Shows.
Airdrie	7
Baillieston	8
Bellshill	8
Bishopbriggs	8
Bothwellhaugh	6
Blantyre	7
Cadzow	6
Cambuslang	8
Chryston	7
Chapelhall	7
Larkhall	8
Lanark	7
Lesmahagow	7
Newarthill	7
New Stevenston	7
Newmains	7
Shotts	7
Tannochside	7
Uddingston	8
Total	137

Films exhibited.

Subject.	Outside Meetings.	Child Welfare Clinics.
Your Children's Eyes	1	—
Your Children's Ears	1	—
Your Children's Teeth	7	19
Your Children's Sleep	4	19
Your Children and You	1	18
Your Very Good Health	4	19
Mother and Child	2	16
A Start in Life	2	19
His Fighting Chance	6	6
Another Case of Poisoning	7	19
One Man's Story	7	4
The Nose Has It	11	—
Accidents in the Home	1	—
Friend of the Family	1	—
Defeat Tuberculosis	2	—
Tuberculosis	1	—
Mass Radiography	1	—
Charley's March of Time	1	—
Mary had a Little Lamb	3	19
Total	63	158

Film Shows given at Institutions.

Institution.	No. of Film Shows.
Lightburn Hospital	9
Longriggend Sanatorium	9
Shotts Sanatorium	9
Stonehouse Hospital	9
Glenlee	3
Total	39

CLEANLINESS OF MILK SUPPLIES

The grades of milk produced within the County during the past three years were as follows :—

	Certified.	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.	Pasteurised.	Ordinary.	Total.	Attested		
							Graded.	Ordinary.	Not Registered
31/12/48 ...	28	642	86	5	442	1,203	658	128	377
31/12/49 ...	32	697	66	7	402	1,204	712	169	437
31/12/50 ...	34	790	40	10	336	1,210	772	211	468

	1948	1949	1950
Percentage of Graded Herds	63·1	66·4	72·2

Milk Officers.

Five Milk Officers were employed throughout the year.

The visits carried out by these officers during the years 1949 and 1950 were as follows :—

		1949	1950
On account of	Routine work	3,411	3,004
	Unsatisfactory samples	1,560	1,558
	Graded licences	407	555
		5,378	5,117
Full day demonstrations		14	13
Demonstration and advice		2,358	1,864
Advice only		3,006	3,240
Samples only		—	—
		5,378	5,117

1,140 individual farms were visited out of a total of 1,200 registered premises, leaving 60 unvisited during the year.

As a result of advice from Milk Officers, the following renewal of equipment and appliances was effected during the year :—

Milking machines	14
Tubes for milking machines	40
Receiving Tanks	15
Milk coolers	23
Sieves	23
Strip cups	11
Milk churns	41
Milk pails	10
Boilers	1
Brushes	4
Thermometers	1
Cold Store	1

Milk (Special Designations) Orders.

On 31st December, 1950, the number of licence holders in the County of Lanark was as follows :—

Producer's Licence :—

Certified milk	34
Tuberculin tested milk	790
Standard milk	40
Pasteurised milk	10

Dealer's Licence :—

Certified milk	1
Certified milk and tuberculin tested milk ...	6
Certified milk, tuberculin tested milk and pasteurised milk	6
Certified milk and pasteurised milk	1
Tuberculin tested milk	43
Tuberculin tested milk and pasteurised milk ...	15
Pasteurised milk	90

The following licences were granted during the year :—

(*a*) *Producer's* :—	
Certified	5
Tuberculin tested	100
Standard	4
Pasteurised	3
	112
(*b*) *Dealer's* :—	
Certified	1
Tuberculin tested	7
Pasteurised	2
Heat treated	—
	10
(*c*) *Licences revoked*	Nil

The following table gives the results of bacteriological examination of samples of graded milk taken by the Milk Officers at producers' premises during the year :—

No. of Bacteria per 1 ml.	Certified	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.
Under 30,000	150	924	115
,, 100,000	14	413	48
,, 200,000	—	153	22
Over 200,000	3	229	33
	167	1,719	218
Coliform Bacilli present on one-tenth of a ml.	39	—	—
Coliform Bacilli present in one-hundredth of a ml.	—	295	38

Of the 2,104 samples of graded milk taken, 1,604 or 76·23 per cent. complied with the bacteriological requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders; 500 samples did not comply in the following respects :—

128 exceeded the bacterial count.

221 showed the presence of coliform bacilli.

151 exceeded the bacterial count and coliform bacilli were also present.

The samples which did not conform to the bacteriological requirements were obtained from 263 producers. There were, therefore, 551 producers of graded milk in the County whose milk supplies were found to be free from bacteriological contamination throughout the year.

The following table gives the results of chemical examination of graded milk taken during the year :—

Milk Fat, per cent.	Certified.	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.	Non-fatty Solids, per cent.	Certified.	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.
Under 3·0 ...	—	2	—	Under 8·5	—	12	3
3·0 ...	1	3	1	8·5	2	25	6
3·1 ...	—	5	—	8·6	3	37	6
3·2 ...	—	7	3	8·7	9	68	6
3·3 ...	2	8	1	8·8	9	94	12
3·4 ...	2	13	1	8·9	15	108	14
3·5 ...	2	17	5	9·0	16	62	22
3·6 ...	2	25	2	9·1	11	40	8
3·7 ...	6	20	3	9·2	8	14	2
3·8 ...	4	38	5	9·3	2	5	3
3·9 ...	7	46	6	9·4	—	—	—
4·0 and over ...	49	282	55	9·5 and over	—	1	—
	75	466	82		75	466	82

The following table gives the results of bacteriological examination of samples of graded milk taken at dealers' premises by the Food and Drugs Inspector during the year :—

No. of Bacteria per 1 ml.	Certified.	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.	Pasteurised.	T.T. Pasteurised.	Heat Treated.
Under 30,000	24	305	5	—	113	—
,, 100,000	1	115	6	—	16	—
,, 200,000	—	38	4	—	—	—
Over 200,000	—	63	2	—	—	—
	25	521	17	—	129	—
Coliform Bacilli present in one-tenth of a ml.	6	—	—	—	26	1
Coliform Bacilli present in one-hundredth of a ml.	—	105	9	40	—	—

The Pasteurised and Heat Treated samples procured were not examined for bacteriological content but to comply with the Milk (Special Designations) (Amendment) Order (Scotland), 1944, viz. :—

(*a*) *Pasteurised Milk.*—Presence or absence of coliform bacilli, and phosphatase tests only. The following table shows the results obtained :—

Coliform Bacilli.—332 negative, 40 positive (as shown in table).

Phosphatase Test.—370 sufficiently heat treated, and 2 under treated.

(*b*) *Heat Treated Milk.*—Examined for phosphatase test only.

Phosphatase Test.—7 sufficiently heat treated.

Of the 692 samples of graded milk taken, 510, or 73·7 per cent., complied with the bacteriological requirements of the Milk (Special

Designations) Order ; 182 samples did not comply in the following respects :—

36 exceeded the bacterial count.

100 showed the presence of coliform bacilli.

46 exceeded the bacterial count and coliform bacilli were also present.

The samples which did not conform to the bacteriological requirements were obtained from 53 producers and 18 dealers. There were, therefore, 116 producers of graded milk in the County whose milk on being sampled at distributors' premises was found to be free from bacteriological contamination throughout the year.

The following table gives the results of chemical examination of graded milk taken during the year :—

Milk Fat, per cent.	Certified.	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.	Pasteurised.	T.T. Pasteurised.	Heat Treated.	Non-fatty Solids, per cent.	Certified.	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.	Pasteurised.	T.T. Pasteurised.	Heat Treated.
Under							Under						
3·0	—	11	—	3	1	—	8·5	1	18	—	3	1	—
3·0	1	10	—	4	—	—	8·5	1	43	3	4	—	—
3·1	—	9	1	2	2	—	8·6	1	63	3	21	5	—
3·2	—	25	1	3	—	—	8·7	—	98	7	34	10	1
3·3	1	39	2	12	4	—	8·8	1	165	2	91	27	2
3·4	1	39	1	20	3	1	8·9	1	149	6	76	34	1
3·5	—	74	3	45	4	—	9·0	1	114	3	36	18	—
3·6	1	90	10	58	13	2	9·1	—	36	3	7	2	—
3·7	—	88	4	38	19	1	9·2	—	18	—	—	1	—
3·8	1	67	1	27	12	—	9·3	—	3	—	—	—	—
3·9	—	58	2	20	12	—	9·4	—	1	—	—	—	—
4·0 and over	1	198	2	40	28	—	9·5 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6	708	27	272	98	4		6	708	27	272	98	4

Milk Supplied to School Children.

172 samples were taken by the Food and Drugs Inspector from supplies on delivery to the bottling premises, and 27 of these samples did not comply with the bacteriological standard for graded milk in the following respects :—

10 exceeded bacterial count.

10 showed the presence of coliform bacilli.

7 exceeded bacterial count and coliform bacilli were also present.

These samples were procured on delivery from 20 producers in Lanarkshire.

One hundred and forty bottles of milk were procured on delivery to schools, and seventeen samples did not conform to the standard for graded milk in the following respects :—

7 exceeded bacterial count.

8 showed the presence of coliform bacilli.

2 exceeded the bacterial count and coliform bacilli were also present.

The sources of these samples were not known.

The following table shows the results of the bacteriological examinations carried out :—

Bacteriological Examination of School Milk Supplies.

No. of Bacteria per 1 ml.	Jan to Mar.		Apr. to June		July to Sept.		Oct to Dec.		Total.	
	Bulk.	Bott.	Bulk.	Bott.	Bulk.	Bott.	Bulk.	Bott.	Bulk.	Bott.
Under 30,000	—	33	55	25	22	17	39	30	116	105
,, 100,000	—	2	20	11	3	4	8	5	31	22
,, 200,000	—	1	6	1	—	1	2	1	8	4
Over 200,000	—	1	10	3	3	3	4	2	17	9
	—	37	91	40	28	25	53	38	172	140
Coliform Bacilli present in one-hundredth of a ml	—	—	8	3	4	1	5	6	17	10

The following table gives the result of chemical examination of 314 samples as delivered to the various schools and dealers :—

Milk Fat per cent.	No.	Solids not Fat per cent.	No.
Under 3·0	—	Under 8·5	2
3·0	1	8·5	5
3·1	7	8·6	8
3·2	7	8·7	41
3·3	12	8·8	78
3·4	15	8·9	87
3·5	32	9·0	70
3·6	53	9·1	20
3·7	41	9·2	2
3·8	47	9·3	—
3·9	21	9·4	1
4·0 and over	78		
	314		314

Cleanliness of Non-Graded Milk.

During the year 323 samples of milk were taken at Dairy Farms by the Milk Officers for examination in the chemical and bacteriological laboratories.

Two hundred and fifty-three samples were submitted to the Hiscox Test ; 62 samples submitted to bacteriological examination ; and 8 to the Reductase Test.

The following table summarises the result of the Hiscox Test :—

Hiscox Test.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total
Number satisfactory ...	10	23	42	13	25	19	13	9	9	13	—	5	181
Number unsatisfactory	11	2	3	1	1	14	24	3	3	9	—	1	72
Percentage unsatisfactory	52·3	8·0	6·6	7·14	3·84	42·4	64·8	25·0	25·0	40·9	—	16·6	28·46

Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds.

Under the Agricultural Act, 1937, the veterinary inspection of dairy herds was taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, as from 31st March, 1938.

The following is a statement of the work carried out during the year :—

Herds registered	1,200
Herds inspected	1,020
Cows examined	36,829

Cows with abnormal condition of udder :—

Tuberculosis	8
Mastitis	34

Biological Examination of Milk.

	Certified.	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.	Ordinary.	Pasteurised.	School.	Total
Samples examined ...	—	1	7	9	—	—	17
Number positive ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage positive ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Previous years.

Year.	Samples examined.	Number positive.	Percentage positive.
1944	865	7	0·8
1945	417	4	0·96
1946	310	3	0·96
1947	257	9	3·5
1948	203	4	1·9
1949	116	1	0·86
1950	17	—	—

Owing to the scarcity of guinea-pigs only 17 samples of milk were submitted to the biological test and none proved positive.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Seventeen animals were taken and slaughtered under this Order during the year. Tuberculosis lesions were found in all animals and in eight cases the udders were affected. In 1949, 23 animals were slaughtered and in 10 lesions of the udder were found.

Attested Herds Scheme.

There were 1,451 Attested Herds, 772 of which were licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 211 non-graded and the remaining 468 were not registered.

This scheme is under the supervision of the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and during the year a total of 207 reactors to the Tuberculin Test were notified in 95 herds.

	No. of Herds.	No. of Reactors.
Single reactors	60	60
2 reactors	16	32
3 reactors	10	30
4 reactors	3	12
5 reactors	3	15
10 reactors	1	10
20 reactors	1	20
28 reactors	1	28
	95	207

This shows a marked increase both in the number of herds affected and the total number of reactors. In 1949, the number of herds affected was 34 and the total number of reactors 43.

All these reactors were removed from the herds on the instructions of the Divisional Veterinary Inspector.

Contraventions to the Dairy Bye-Laws.

These are brought to the notice of producers by the Milk Officers during their visits, a written copy being left at the farm. In addition, 208 producers were notified from this office during the year of contraventions, all relating to the failure to seal milk churns.

Scottish Milk Testing Scheme.

Under the above Scheme, milk supplies which fail to pass any daily platform test or the weekly Resazurin Test on two consecutive occasions are notified to the Local Authority of the producing area. In Lanarkshire the procedure adopted is to have these complaints investigated within 48 hours and a report submitted on the general conditions prevailing at the farm, the action taken with regard to the complaint and to take a sample of milk. The gist of this report is then sent to the complainer.

It has been found that these reports are appreciated by Creamery Managers and others interested as they at least show that their complaints have had prompt attention.

Generally speaking these complaints serve a useful purpose in drawing attention to those producers whose milking methods require more frequent supervision by the Milk Officers.

It is worthy of note, however, that in approximately 25·7 per cent. of the complaints received no defects were found at the producers' premises and a sample of milk was found to conform to the required standard. Last year (1949) the percentage was 31.

The following table shows the number of complaints received from Creameries and Milk Depots and the number of visits to farms paid by Milk Officers as a result of these complaints :—

	Number of Complaints.	Number of Visits by Milk Officer.
1947	531	877
1948	273	586
1949	474	840
1950	340	429

REPORT OF THE COUNTY BUILDING INSPECTOR

BUILDING BYE-LAWS

The number of plans lodged for approval under the Building Bye-laws amounted to 1,133, this total being made up as follows :—

Plans for new buildings, 652 ; Plans for alterations and additions to existing buildings, including alterations in the mode of occupancy, 481.

The exact nature of the buildings set forth in these plans is shown in Table I.

A large proportion of the plans submitted did not conform to the Bye-laws, but in most cases the owners or architects were willing to make the necessary adjustments, or to carry out alternative schemes suggested by this Department. In the comparatively few cases in which agreement could not be reached, the disconformities were reported to the County Clerk for consideration by the appropriate Committee.

The sites or buildings were all inspected on receipt of the plans, and the buildings regularly inspected during the progress of the works. Drainage schemes were arranged, and the drains and sanitary fittings smoke-tested.

In addition to the plans lodged under the Building Bye-laws, 25 plans were received and approval granted for various works of a minor character.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF SETS OF PLANS LODGED DURING THE YEAR 1950, IN ACCORDANCE WITH BYE-LAWS 41 AND 51, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THE BUILDINGS SET FORTH IN PLANS.

PARISH	NEW BUILDINGS					ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS				
	Houses and Shops	Factories	Public Buildings	Agricultural Buildings	Others ‡	Houses and Shops *	Factories	Public Buildings	Agricultural Buildings	Others †
Avondale	8	—	2	6	6	19	2	2	4	1
Biggar	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
Blantyre	1	—	1	2	13	6	3	1	1	1
Bothwell	12	6	7	4	45	31	5	2	3	7
Cadder	10	6	—	7	35	18	2	3	1	2
Cambuslang ...	3	4	1	2	27	14	—	3	—	6
Cambusnethan ...	4	2	—	6	10	7	3	1	—	2
Carluke	3	2	1	7	9	20	2	2	1	3
Carmichael	2	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
Carmunnock ...	3	—	—	3	9	4	—	—	—	—
Carnwath	3	2	2	11	4	17	1	—	4	1
Carstairs	2	—	—	3	4	6	—	—	—	—
Coulter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covington and Thankerton ...	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Crawford	—	—	—	7	4	11	—	1	—	2
Crawfordjohn ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dalserf	3	—	2	3	20	19	1	1	1	2
Dalziel	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Dolphinton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Douglas	1	—	—	1	6	13	—	3	—	2
Dunsyre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride ...	11	5	1	11	13	14	—	—	1	3
Glassford	3	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	2	—
Glasgow	—	—	—	—	18	5	—	—	—	—
Hamilton	2	5	—	6	3	8	—	—	1	—
Lamington and Wandel ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark	3	1	1	4	5	5	1	1	—	2
Liberton	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	—
Lesmahagow ...	9	2	—	11	22	21	3	4	8	2
New Monkland ...	4	1	1	2	6	12	1	3	2	1
Old Monkland ...	5	2	2	3	50	24	3	3	2	1
Pettinain	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	—
Rutherglen	1	2	—	—	25	11	3	—	—	1
Shotts	7	3	3	4	17	11	1	—	1	4
Stonehouse	1	1	—	2	5	9	1	—	—	—
Symington	—	—	—	1	1	7	—	—	—	—
Walston	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
Wiston and Roberton	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Total ...	106	44	24	112	366	338	32	32	36	43

‡ Includes canteens, 5; clubrooms, 3; coffee stall, 1; electrical sub-stations, 5; filter station, 1; football pavilions, 2; gas meter house, 1; grandstand, 1; greenhouses, 11; hostel, 1; lavatories, 4; lock-ups, 3; memorial, 1; offices, 6; packing sheds, 3; private garages, 271; pumphouse, 1; restaurant, 1; shelters, 5; showroom, 1; stadium, 1; stores, 28; surgery, 1; switch gear house, 1; toolsheds, 7; and washhouse, 1.

* Includes plans for additions to dwelling-houses. In this way 33 apartments were added to 27 houses.

† Includes canteen, 1; clubrooms, 6; electrical sub-station, 1; hall, 1; hobbies workshop, 1; hotels, 2; lavatory, 1; licensed premises, 9; offices, 8; pithead baths, 1; private garages, 6; sports pavilions, 2; stores, 3; and surgery, 1.

TABLE II.—SHOWING NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND SHOPS SET FORTH IN PLANS LODGED DURING 1950.

PARISH	HOUSES						
	One Apt.	Two Apts.	Three Apts.	Four Apts.	Five Apts. and Upwards	Shops	Total
Avondale	—	—	18	25	—	—	43
Biggar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blantyre	—	8	60	68	—	—	136
Bothwell	—	—	311	407	12	9	739
Cadder	—	—	—	118	2	6	126
Cambuslang	—	—	157	157	—	1	315
Cambusnethan ...	—	—	50	25	—	4	79
Carluke	—	—	—	36	—	—	36
Carmichael	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Carmunnock	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
Carnwath	—	—	—	14	—	—	14
Carstairs	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Coulter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covington and Thankerton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crawfordjohn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalserf	—	—	52	53	—	4	109
Dalziel	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Dolphinton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dunsyre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride	—	3	167	272	86	—	528
Glassford	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Glasgow	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Hamilton	—	—	73	50	—	—	123
Lamington and Wandel	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Lanark	—	—	25	24	—	—	49
Liberton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lesmahagow	—	—	121	157	4	—	282
New Monkland ...	—	—	38	24	—	6	68
Old Monkland	—	—	69	152	—	—	221
Pettinain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rutherglen	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shotts	—	10	102	112	—	1	225
Stonehouse	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Symington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wiston and Roberton ...	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Total ...	—	21	1,247	1,709	106	39	3,122

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925

In terms of Section 111 of the above Act, 3 applications were received for the erection of houses of less than three-apartments, viz.—(1) 8 houses of two-apartments at Thornhill, Blantyre, for the County Council; (2) 10 houses of two-apartments at Harthill Mains, Harthill, for the Scottish Special Housing Association Ltd.; and (3) 3 houses of two-apartments at Limekilns 3rd Development, East Kilbride, for East Kilbride Development Corporation. The applications were recommended for approval, since the intention in each case is to provide housing accommodation for aged persons.

Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1946

1,471 houses erected by the Local Authority, and 229 houses by the Scottish Special Housing Association Ltd., were inspected and reported on to the County Clerk as completed and eligible for grant, said houses complying with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland.

Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926-1938

Building operations in connection with alterations and improvements to 7 houses for the accommodation of agricultural workers or others whose economic position is substantially the same as such workers, were satisfactorily completed during the year, and reported on to the County Clerk with a view to the issue of Certificates " B " to the respective owners.

Building Licensing Regulations

388 applications for licences were received during the year, and 229 licences, amounting to £115,521, granted, including 22 licences for the erection of new houses at a cost of £38,052. The properties referred to in the applications were inspected, circumstances investigated, and reports forwarded to the County Clerk for consideration by the appropriate Committee.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1949

This Act became Law on 30th July, 1949, and in terms of Section 9 thereof the Local Authority are empowered to make grants to private persons for the provision of dwellings by means of the conversion of houses or other buildings, or the improvement of existing dwellings, provided that after completion of the works, the dwellings will provide

housing accommodation for a period, in normal circumstances, of not less than 30 years, and will conform to the requirements specified by the Secretary of State.

The following figures give details of applications submitted and grants authorised. In all cases the properties were surveyed, and reports forwarded to the County Clerk.

Applications submitted :—			
Number of applications			28
Applications granted :—			
Number of applications			10
Number of dwellings referred to			11
Estimated cost of works	£6,092	6	3
Total grants authorised	£3,046	3	1

At the close of the year work had been commenced on 7 of these projects.

In addition to the above applications, many enquiries were received from intending applicants, but in most cases it was found, after the properties had been surveyed, that the proposed works would not bring the houses up to the required standards, and were therefore not eligible for grant.

ALEXANDER FRAME,
County Building Inspector.

County Public Health Department,
Beckford Street.
HAMILTON, 1*st March*, 1951.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

A. C. Wilson, F.R.I.C., F.C.S.

The number of specimens and samples examined during the year amounted to 7,752 being 1,268 less than 1949. This drop is due to difficulty of obtaining staff. Two experienced assistants left during 1950 and were replaced by a junior straight from school and a qualified assistant with no experience of this class of work. There is little hope of the laboratory increasing its capacity until these assistants have had time to gain experience. During the current year several hundred samples of all types had to be referred to Messrs. R. R. Tatlock & Thomson, Glasgow, and during busy periods it is likely more samples will be sent to them in the future.

River Pollution

The number of samples examined decreased by 152 to 1,383. Evidence of sewage pollution was sought in 318 samples and trade waste impurities in 246 samples.

Source	*Number*
Streams	1,084
Coal Washers	72
Paper Works	50
Ammonia, etc., Works	32
Print Dye Works	6
Sewage Works Outfalls	55
Mine Waters	25
Miscellaneous	59

Water Supplies

303 samples were received, 238 were analysed in this laboratory and of these 209 were public supplies and 29 from private sources.

Water Works.—Camps Reservoir, 43; Cambuslang Tank, 2; Carluke Filters, 2; Lintmill Reservoir, 2; Dura Springs, 2; Roughrigg Reservoir, 2; Cowgill Reservoir, 3.

Public Supplies of Burghs.—Lanark, 1; Biggar, 2.

PRIVATE SUPPLIES.—Cathkin Mill Cottages, Rutherglen, 5; Springs at New Lanark, 2; Turdees Farm, Salsburgh, 3; Kates Well, Shottskirk; Starryshaw Farm, Shotts; Brow Farm, Winterhill Farm and Spoutscross Farm, Newmains; Wintermuir Farm, West Lindsayland Farm and Duncryne, Biggar; Carlinside Farm, Nemphlar; Sheilloan Farm, Drumclog; Burn Farm, Carnduff and Tetherings Farm, Strathaven; Brackenhill Farm, Meikle Earnock, Blantyreferme No. 3 Colliery; Curlingmire Farm, Auldhouse; River Medwyn; Springhill, Libberton; North Lodge, Thankerton; West Badallan Farm, Fauldhouse.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928

During the year 116 formal, 2,341 informal and 24 privately received samples were examined, a total of 2,481 as against 2,047 last year.

The privately received samples were Butter, 7; Margarine, 7; Cheese, 4; Jam, 3; Certified Milk, 1; Sweet Milk, 1; and Oatmeal, 1.

The sweet milk was deficient by 10·3 per cent. milk fat and the certified milk was contaminated with blood.

Article	Number Examined		Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Sweet Milk	44	480	10	54
T.T. Milk	8	816	3	30
Mince	24	206	1	31
Slice Sausage	7	116	1	6
Link Sausage	1	54	1	3
Whisky	32	1	3	—
Standard Milk	—	19	—	—
Pasteurised Milk ...	—	324	—	8
Ice-Cream	—	111	—	—
Sausage Meat	—	2	—	—

and one sample each of the following:—Meat Improver, Vinegar, Mixed Spice, Camphorated Oil, Cream, Meat Roll.

The following Table gives the monthly variations in milk fat and milk solids not fat of the milks received in this laboratory.

A — Samples obtained at farms.
B — Graded Milks obtained at shops and creameries.
C — School Milks.
D — Ordinary Milk obtained under Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

	A		B		C		D	
Jan. ...	4·16	8·92	3·76	8·98	3·63	8·91	3·61	8·77
Feb. ...	4·04	8·92	3·71	8·93	3·59	8·91	3·58	8·79
Mar. ...	4·09	8·86	3·65	8·83	3·68	8·91	3·67	8·79
April ...	4·06	8·86	3·71	8·86	3·73	8·86	3·71	8·78
May ...	4·03	8·88	3·69	8·87	3·58	8·93	3·81	8·79
June ...	4·10	8·90	3·59	8·85	3·67	8·99	3·54	8·88
July ...	4·24	8·80	3·61	8·84	No Samples		3·57	8·83
Aug. ...	4·13	8·79	3·73	8·81	3·71	8·82	3·67	8·76
Sept. ...	4·53	8·95	3·94	8·90	3·77	8·87	3·80	8·89
Oct. ...	4·37	8·92	4·04	8·89	4·03	8·95	4·02	8·84
Nov. ...	4·10	8·94	3·84	8·95	3·81	8·96	3·86	8·91
Dec. ...	4·35	8·90	3·77	8·97	3·76	8·96	3·68	8·87
The average figures for the years 1948, 1949 and 1950 are :—								
1948 ...	4·07	8·83	3·65	8·80	3·74	8·86	3·68	8·78
1949 ...	4·06	8·83	3·73	8·75	3·67	8·89	3·65	8·84
1950 ...	4·16	8·89	3·77	8·89	3·77	8·92	3·72	8·82

Milk of Hygienic Quality taken by Milk Officers

Certified	72
Tuberculin Tested	580
Standard	18
Ordinary	120

Nineteen samples were deficient in milk solids not fat, 1 in milk fat and 1 was curdled.

School Milks.—209 samples were examined and all were genuine.

Methylene Blue Tests

1,460 samples were examined by these tests and 326 did not conform.

Resazurin Test

1,009 samples examined and 215 were unsatisfactory.

Miscellaneous Samples

Samples were received from Airdrie, Coatbridge, Lanark, Weights and Measures Dept., School Meals Service, Direct Labour Dept., Sanitary Dept., and Police Dept.

Atmospheric Pollution

At the request of the County Sanitary Inspector short surveys were carried out at two areas in the County. The object was to determine the insoluble matter deposited and the surveys were designed to demonstrate there was one main source of pollution in the immediate area. Because of shortages and poor quality of fuel available it was to be expected that there would be an increase in this type of nuisance. The results obtained were extraordinary and showed that the insoluble matter deposited could vary from 13·9 tons per square mile up to 247·1 tons per square mile at one station on successive surveys.

This type of nuisance could be greatly reduced by

1. Using a good quality fuel.
2. Improved boiler house technique.
3. Installation of grit arresters.

Probably a combination of all three would eliminate this type of nuisance entirely.

It is unfortunate that records of atmospheric pollution of typical areas in the County are not available as they would be valuable in assessing the general trends in atmospheric pollution, particularly in view of the many changes in the industrial life of the County.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT BY CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER

for Year ending 31st December, 1950

STAFF

Dental Department

Chief Dental Officer

William Gibson, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officers

School Dental Service

R. Jardine Beattie, L.D.S.
Archibald Hay, L.D.S.
Mary H. Hinshelwood, L.D.S.
(*a*) Margaret S. M'Donald, L.D.S.
Andrew C. F. Rankin, L.D.S.

Public Health Dental Service

(*b*) Janette T. Sharp, L.D.S.

(*a*) Appointed 1/5/50.
(*b*) Appointed 21/8/50.

In this my Second Annual Report I regret that I am still unable to strike a more optimistic note on the future of our dental service. The difficulties occasioned by the National Health Service and by the lack of a settlement in the salary negotiations are still hindering the advancement of the service in so far as recruits to the profession appear to be seeking more lucrative employment in private practice. The treatment demand rate by the Maternity and Child Welfare priority cases has shown a further drop and with our reduced staff we have been unable to counteract this tendency.

Two dental officers were appointed during the year, namely, Miss Margaret S. M'Donald on 1/5/50 and Miss Janette T. Sharp on 21/8/50 but this was rather negatived by the loss of fully nine months service caused by the prolonged illnesses of two members of the staff.

During the year 65 children were dealt with at the M. and C.W. clinic in Motherwell for extractions under general anaesthesia, provision of partial dentures or orthodontic treatment. The results obtained in the latter group are rather encouraging.

In the absence of a full-time dental appointment to the Western Regional Hospital Board we have maintained our hospital service as in former years. The necessity for treatment and the demand rate by this type of patient is grossly in excess of our ability to overtake the work in the limited time that can be spared to the hospital service.

I append a summary of the work done by individual officers and a detailed report of the work carried out under the M. and C.W. Dental Service and at each hospital concerned. Details of the work completed under the School Dental Service can be obtained from the Annual Report, 1949-50, of the Executive School Medical Officer and in Table V. at the end of that report.

WILLIAM GIBSON,
Chief Dental Officer.

Dental Department,
13 Clydesdale Street,
Hamilton.
January, 1951.

Individual Return of Work of Officers.

Name	Number of Patients	Number of Attend-ances	Extractions				Number of Fillings	Other conserv-ative work	Denture Work		Orthodontic Treatment	
			Local	Teeth	Gen.	Teeth			Number of Dentures	Repairs	No. of Cases	Appli-ances
William Gibson	452	1,234	263	490	101	600	203	45	107	7	20	33
Mary H. Hinshelwood ...	61	190	2	3	51	326	68	12	26	—	—	—
Archibald Hay	12	12	5	9	—	—	9	3	—	—	—	—
Mary M'Donald	8	10	3	3	—	—	1	18	—	—	—	—
Total	533	1,446	273	505	152	926	281	78	133	7	20	33

Summary of Dental Treatment completed during 1950.

Scheme	Total No. of Patients		Attendances	Extractions				Denture Cases					Fillings		Other Conservative Treatment	Orthodontic Treatment		
	Male	Female		Local	Teeth	Gen.	Teeth	Upper or Lower	Upper and Lower	Total	Re-make	Re-pair	Cases	Teeth		New Cases	Cases under Treatment	Appliances Fitted
*Child Welfare (Mothers)	—	69	304	12	15	29	354	12	35	82	—	—	21	65	18	—	—	—
Child Welfare (Pre-school)	39	46	117	12	18	56	211	—	—	—	—	—	10	23	21	—	—	—
†School Children ...	32	33	333	8	17	30	145	9	—	9	—	1	8	8	1	9	11	33
Cleland Hospital ...	3	7	13	3	4	2	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longriggend Hospital ...	—	60	173	53	117	1	1	4	4	12	—	—	34	72	16	—	—	—
Lightburn Hospital ...	11	—	14	6	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Motherwell Hospital ...	8	16	31	21	26	5	61	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Stonehouse Hospital ...	32	37	135	46	77	28	139	6	4	14	—	1	4	7	1	—	—	—
Shotts Hospital ...	—	50	126	21	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	25	76	16	—	—	—
Roadmeetings Hospital	6	6	12	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenlee Hospital ...	—	8	9	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
‡Hairmyres Hospital ...	51	19	179	76	135	1	7	8	4	16	—	3	14	28	5	—	—	—
Total	182	351	1,446	273	505	152	926	39	47	133	—	7	118	281	78	9	11	33

Remarks

*3 gold inlays (included in fillings)
†1 gold inlay ,, ,,
‡1 gold inlay ,, ,,

FOOD AND DRUGS

Senior Inspector and Sampling Officer—Wm. J. Irons

The following tabular statement shows the work carried out in the County Area and the Burghs of Biggar and Lanark and the manner in which the samples were procured, etc.:—

District	Inspections made	Samples procured			Total	Analysed	
		Formal	Informal	Received privately		Public Analyst	Chemical Laboratory
County Area ...	2,488	146	1,242	1	1,389	146	1,243
Burgh of Biggar	28	4	12	—	16	4	12
Burgh of Lanark	58	3	33	1	37	3	34
Total ...	2,574	153	1,287	2	1,442	153	1,289

The following table shows the nature and number of samples purchased and received, the number analysed and the number found deficient :—

Article	Procured	Analysed	Deficient or Adulterated
Sweet Milk	559	559	69
Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	16	16	2
Cream	1	1	—
Ice-Cream	283	283	—
Chocolate Coated Ice-Cream	6	6	—
Pink Ice-Cream	2	2	—
Chocolate Cup	1	1	—
Butter	1	1	—
Whisky	48	48	5
Mince	284	284	27
Sausages	218	218	9
Sausage Meat	2	2	—
Meat Roll	1	1	—
Meat Paste	1	1	—
Meat Improver	1	1	—
Vegemite	1	1	—
Coffee Extract	1	1	—
Salad Cream	1	1	—
Self Raising Flour	2	2	—
Custard Powder	1	1	—
Mixed Spice	2	2	—
White Pepper	1	1	—
Pepper Condiment	1	1	—
Non-brewed Vinegar ...	1	1	—
Disinfectant	2	2	—
Drugs	5	5	—
	1,442	1,442	112

Twenty-two of the deficient samples were taken formally and 90 informally. With regard to the formal non-genuine samples, informations were lodged with the County Clerk. The vendors from whom the informal samples were procured were kept under observation and formal samples taken.

The following table shows the formal non-genuine samples dealt with during the year and the action taken in each case :—

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action taken
3	Sweet Milk	13th Jan., 1950	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
12	Mince	2nd Mar., 1950	Pled guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 18th April, 1950. Fined £3 and £1 3s. 6d. expenses.
14	Sweet Milk	3rd Mar., 1950	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
20	Sweet Milk	6th Mar., 1950	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 29th Sept., 1950. Fined £3.
34	Mince	24th Mar., 1950	Pled guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 5th May, 1950. Fined £1.
38	Sweet Milk	21st April, 1950	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
39	Sweet Milk	21st April, 1950	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
47	Mince	19th May, 1950	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 23rd June, 1950. Fined £3.
49	Mince	19th May, 1950	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 23rd June, 1950. Fined £2.
54	Mince	26th May, 1950	Pled guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 30th June, 1950. Fined £1.
58	Sweet Milk	7th July, 1950	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
63	T.T. Milk	10th Aug., 1950	Pled guilty, 6th Oct., 1950 Fined £3.

Registered Number.	Article.	Date Purchased.	Action taken.
64	T.T. Milk	10th Aug., 1950	Pled guilty, 6th Oct., 1950. Fined £3.
74	Mince	18th Aug., 1950	Pled guilty, 6th Oct., 1950 Fined £3.
75	Mince	18th Aug., 1950	Pled guilty, 6th Oct., 1950. Fined £5.
83	Link Sausage	29th Aug., 1950	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court, 13th Oct., 1950. Fined £2.
84	Slicing Sausage	29th Aug., 1950	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court, 13th Oct., 1950. Fined £1.
91	Whisky	8th Sept., 1950	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court, 27th Oct., 1950. Discharged under Section 1 of Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1949.
110	Whisky	13th Sept., 1950	Pled guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 14th Nov., 1950. Fined £5.
136	Whisky	23rd Nov., 1950	Proof at Lanark Sheriff Court on 2nd Feb., 1951. Taken to Avizandum.
151	Whisky	18th Dec., 1950	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
154	Whisky	23rd Dec., 1950	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 2nd Feb., 1951. Fined £4.

The following tables show the samples of sweet milk analysed during the year classified according to the percentage of milk fat and of milk solids other than milk fat which they contained, and according to the nature of the business carried on by the vendors, viz., producer-wholesalers, producer-retailers and retailers :—

SAMPLES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF MILK FAT.
PRESUMPTIVE STANDARD—3 PER CENT.

Milk Fat Percentage	Number of Samples			
	Producer-Wholesalers	Producer-Retailers	Retailers	Total
·70	1	—	—	1
1·2	2	—	—	2
1·9	2	—	—	2
2·2	—	1	—	1
2·3	—	1	—	1
2·4	2	—	—	2
2·5	3	2	—	5
2·6	2	4	—	6
2·7	1	3	—	4
2·8	7	2	—	9
2·9	5	4	—	9
3·0	10	11	—	21
3·1	17	11	—	28
3·2	22	11	1	34
3·3	35	10	—	45
3·4	25	19	—	44
3·5	39	16	—	55
3·6	39	8	—	47
3·7	27	13	1	41
3·8	33	9	1	43
3·9	24	11	1	36
4·0	25	8	—	33
4·1	17	4	—	21
4·2	10	10	—	20
4·3	3	5	—	8
4·4	7	4	—	11
4·5	—	4	—	4
4·6	—	4	—	4
4·7	2	2	—	4
4·8	2	1	—	3
4·9	—	1	—	1
5·0	1	5	—	6
5·1	1	1	—	2
5·2	—	2	—	2
5·4	1	1	—	2
5·5	—	1	—	1
8·0	—	1	—	1
	363	192	4	559

SAMPLES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF MILK SOLIDS OTHER THAN MILK FAT.

PRESUMPTIVE STANDARD—8·5 PER CENT.

Non-Fatty Solids Percentage	Number of Samples			
	Producer-Wholesalers	Producer-Retailers	Retailers	Total
6·4	1	—	—	1
7·2	1	—	—	1
7·7	1	—	—	1
7·8	1	—	—	1
7·9	1	—	—	1
8·0	1	—	—	1
8·1	2	—	—	2
8·2	1	4	—	5
8·3	6	5	—	11
8·4	11	6	1	18
8·5	28	32	—	60
8·6	51	26	—	77
8·7	59	23	—	82
8·8	65	33	3	101
8·9	72	28	—	100
9·0	43	19	—	62
9·1	9	11	—	20
9·2	7	5	—	12
9·4	2	—	—	2
9·7	1	—	—	1
	363	192	4	559

SWEET MILK.—559 formal and informal samples were procured and 69 were found to be deficient. Procedure recorded in previous years' Annual Reports was adhered to during the present year with satisfactory results. Six ordinary and 2 Tuberculin Tested Milk supplies, when sampled formally, were found on analysis to be deficient either in fat or in solids not fat. In 5 instances the deficiency was so small that it was deemed advisable to send a cautionary letter by the County Clerk. In the remaining cases successful legal action was taken and the vendors who pled guilty were each fined £3.

Ice-Cream.—During the year 291 samples of ice-cream were purchased from vendors throughout the County. These were submitted to bacteriological and chemical examination. Where the bacterial count was considered unsatisfactory return visits were made to the premises concerned and the makers advised as to the adoption of more hygienic methods in the production and to the need for thoroughly washing before sterilisation of all equipment used in the manufacture of ice-cream. This in many cases resulted in a marked improvement in the bacteriological content of the ice-cream produced but, unfortunately, this improvement was not always maintained.

Butter.—Attention continues to be given to the proper separation of butter from margarine and the statutory labelling of the latter commodity insisted upon on all visits to grocer's shops. A sample of butter was procured for analysis and was found to be genuine.

Margarine.—Labelling and wrapping of margarine to comply with the Margarine Regulations continues to receive attention. During the year it has been observed that practically no bulk margarine is now offered for sale in the shops. Any margarine offered is pre-packed and properly wrapped and labelled either as standard or special.

Whisky.—48 samples of whisky were procured during the year and of these 5 were found to be adulterated by the admixture of water to beyond 35 degrees u.p. In one instance the deficiency was so small that legal proceedings were not instituted but a cautionary letter was sent by the County Clerk. In 3 cases successful legal proceedings followed while in the fifth case the publican was found not guilty owing to a legal technicality in the framing of the charge.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders (Scotland).—All designated milk being delivered to distributors' premises in the County continues to be regularly and systematically supervised and sampled. In this way 1,071 samples were procured, all of which were examined bacteriologically and chemically. Where any sample procured fails to comply with the regulations a note of the producer concerned is passed to the Milk Officers so that they may investigate the conditions of production at the farm concerned. During the year the number of depots where milk is pasteurised has increased to 10 and there is a possibility in the very near future of a further increase in this number. As recommended by the Department of Health in Edinburgh each of these depots is visited and inspected regularly every fortnight and samples of their incoming and processed milk are taken. The results

of the processed milk have in the majority of instances proved to be satisfactory. Occasionally we do find that coliform bacilli are detected in the Pasteurised Milk. This, generally speaking, can be traced to the practice of hand discing bottles. The results of all samples taken are communicated to the depots concerned and all unsatisfactory samples are notified every month to the Department of Health.

Control of Milk to School Children.—All distributors supplying milk to schools whose premises are situated within the County are visited regularly and their incoming supplies sampled. An effort is also made to check up on their outgoing supplies by obtaining samples of their milk at the various schools supplied by each. In this way 172 samples were procured at distributors' premises and 140 bottles were obtained from schools throughout the County.

Under the supply of dinners to school children it should be mentioned that periodical inspections are made of the various cooking centres and certain samples of the food stuffs to be prepared are taken for examination. At these inspections attention is always directed to the hygienic handling of all food stuffs and advice given as to the best methods of washing and sterilising the various utensils used. Generally speaking, these cooking depots are found to be clean and well organised.

Public Health (Preservatives, Etc., in Food) Regulations (Scotland), 1925.—507 samples of mince, sausage, sausage meat, etc., have been obtained during the year. These have all been examined for the presence of preservative. In 27 samples of mince and 9 of sausage it was found that excessive amounts of preservative had been used. In all cases the vendors concerned were notified and cautioned and at a later date official samples were procured. As a result 9 official samples were found to contain excessive amounts of preservative and legal proceedings followed. In every case the vendor pled guilty and fines imposed ranged from £1 to £5.

Meat and Other Foods.—At all inspections of shops attention is directed to the detection of any unsound food. This has resulted in the necessity to condemn a considerable amount of tinned goods. Where any such are detected a condemnation certificate is issued to the shop-keeper and the offending articles removed for destruction. During the year no case of any serious food poisoning has been detected; nevertheless there is, in my opinion, an urgent need for a campaign for food hygiene generally throughout the County. This is especially true in cases of many smaller traders.

Labelling of Food Order.—At all inspections in shops attention is given to the statutory requirements of this order and, generally speaking, it has been found to be well complied with.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926

The requirements of this Act continue to receive the attention of this department during our routine visits to shops.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

During the year 6 samples were obtained under this Act and these were submitted to the Agricultural Analyst and found to comply with the guarantee.

Shops Act, 1912-1934

The Food and Drugs Inspectorate continue to carry out the work under the above acts as in previous years. It was observed that street trading by mobile vans continues to increase throughout the year. Some of these mobile vehicles were second-hand motor vehicles which had been reconstructed to act as travelling shops. Many of such vehicles were entirely unsatisfactory and the owners were advised accordingly. At the same time a request was made to the Food Executive Officer that Trading Licences should not be issued to any vendor for a mobile shop until such time as the intended vehicle had been inspected by this department.

Table D.—Showing Inspections, Visits to Shops, Etc., and Contraventions in the County in 1950.

Inspections to localities	112
Visits to shops, etc.	447

Contraventions.

Failure to close: Weekly Half-Holiday and under Closing Orders	—
Sale of non-exempted goods	2
Street Trading	6
Failure to give assistants afternoon off weekly ...	—
Failure to give assistants proper intervals for meals ...	2
Employing young persons over 16 years and under 18 years more than 48 hours per week	—
Failure to exhibit notices in terms of Act	32
	42

MEAT INSPECTION—SLAUGHTERHOUSES etc.

As General Superintendent of Abattoirs and County Meat Inspector, I have to submit the following report for the year 1950 :—

It will be observed from Table I, that the total number of animals slaughtered at the various abattoirs was 48,082, out of which 9,891 animals were found to contain disease in some form.

Of the 9,891, there were 502 carcases totally or partially condemned and 9,389 carcases found with local conditions in which organs only were condemned, these combined being 20·57 per cent. of the total animals slaughtered, as compared with 17·53 per cent. the previous year.

Of the 8,532 cattle slaughtered at the various abattoirs, 2 sent in by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under the Tuberculosis Order, were totally condemned.

Tables II. and III. show in detail, for each slaughterhouse, the class of animal slaughtered and the extent to which disease was prevalent, both in abattoirs and private slaughterhouses throughout the district.

Table IV. shows the number of organs and the diseases for which they were condemned in those cases where organs only were condemned in abattoirs.

ALFRED NIMMO.

Table I.

Class.	Animals Slaughtered. Number.	Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned. — Tuberculosis. — Carcases. — Wholly.		Partially.		Organs only.		Other Diseases. — Carcases. — Wholly.		Partially.		Organs only.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cows ...	4,452	54	1·21	88	1·98	1,570	35·27	78	1·75	43	·97	2,244	50·40
Heifers ...	1,897	17	·90	11	·58	206	10·86	17	·90	18	·95	791	41·70
Bulls ...	189	—	—	1	·53	14	7·41	1	·05	—	—	53	28·04
Bullocks ...	1,994	1	·05	8	·40	131	6·57	—	—	4	·20	1,300	65·20
Calves ...	164	2	1·22	—	—	—	3·66	41	25·00	—	—	12	7·32
Sheep	36,064	—	—	—	—	—	·01	74	·20	19	·05	2,479	6·87
Swine ...	3,322	1	·03	—	—	93	2·80	16	·48	8	·24	486	14·63
Total ...	48,082	75	·16	108	·22	2,014	4·21	227	·47	92	·19	7,365	15·32

Bellshill.—Table II.—Animals Slaughtered, Number having Carcases wholly or partially condemned, and Number having Organs only condemned.

Class.	Animals Slaughtered — Number.	Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned. — Tuberculosis. — Carcases. — Wholly.	Partially.	Organs only.	Other Diseases. — Carcases. — Wholly.	Partially.	Organs only.
Cows ...	1,426	23	36	644	5	11	579
Heifers ...	469	4	3	60	—	8	248
Bulls ...	55	—	1	8	—	—	22
Bullocks ...	758	1	5	69	—	2	533
Calves ...	4	—	—	—	2	—	3
Sheep ...	13,089	—	—	—	11	7	869
Swine ...	120	—	—	9	9	5	20
Total ...	15,921	28	45	790	27	33	2,274

Bellshill.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total
Abscess	3	3	—	1	—	2	1	10
Carcinoma	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Died in Transit ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Dropsy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Injury	4	5	—	1	—	1	1	11
Emaciation	4	—	—	—	—	6	2	12
Peritonitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Pyaemia	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	8
Gastric Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Johne's Disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septic Sores ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Swine Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Swine Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total ...	16	8	—	2	2	18	15	60

Carluke.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases. Wholly.	Carcases. Partially.	Organs only.	Carcases. Wholly.	Carcases. Partially.	Organs only.
Cows ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heifers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine ...	3,016	—	—	85	1	—	457
Total ...	3,016	—	—	85	1	—	457

Carluke.—Table III.—Other Diseases for which Carcases were totally or partially condemned.

Carluke Slaughterhouse.	Tuber-culosis.	Abscess.	Conges-tion.	Cyst.	Pleurisy.	Pneu-monia.	Total
Heads	41	1	—	—	—	—	42
Lungs	36	—	383	—	5	44	468
Hearts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livers	—	1	—	23	—	—	24
Intestines ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Total ...	85	2	383	23	5	44	542

Larkhall.—Table II.—Animals Slaughtered, Number having Carcases wholly or partially condemned, and Number having Organs only condemned.

Animals Slaughtered—		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows ...	902	7	16	343	7	5	709
Heifers ...	383	5	2	15	2	1	186
Bulls ...	40	—	—	1	—	—	21
Bullocks ...	476	—	2	7	—	—	420
Calves ...	5	—	—	—	1	—	6
Sheep ...	7,920	—	—	—	2	3	487
Swine ...	48	—	—	—	4	—	7
Total ...	9,774	12	20	366	16	9	1,836

Larkhall.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
Abscess	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Carcinoma	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Emaciation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Injury	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	7
Inflammation ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Joint Ill	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pyaemia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Septic Metritis ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	4
Septic Pericarditis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gangrene	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	12	3	—	—	1	5	4	25

Strathaven.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED

Animals Slaughtered		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows ...	990	13	10	320	62	26	542
Heifers ...	545	5	2	87	15	8	151
Bulls ...	66	—	—	3	1	—	6
Bullocks ...	140	—	1	11	—	2	49
Calves ...	155	2	—	3	38	—	3
Sheep ...	5,434	—	—	—	48	9	235
Swine ...	73	—	—	2	2	3	—
Total ...	7,403	20	13	426	166	48	986

Strathaven.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total
Gangrene	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Sarcoma	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carcinoma	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Dropsy	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	6
Emaciation	13	4	—	—	2	19	—	38
Fever	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
Gastro Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Injury	27	9	—	2	3	13	2	56
Johne's Disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Joint Ill	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	18
Navel Ill	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Peritonitis	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	7
Pyaemia	2	2	1	—	3	2	—	10
Septic Mastitis ...	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	9
Septic Metritis ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Septicaemia ...	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	8
Septic Pericarditis ...	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
Septic Sores ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	90	41	1	2	38	39	3	192

Shotts.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered—		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows ...	1,134	11	26	266	4	1	414
Heifers ...	500	3	4	44	—	1	206
Bulls ...	28	—	—	2	—	—	4
Bullocks ...	620	—	—	44	—	—	298
Calves ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep ...	9,621	—	—	—	13	—	888
Swine ...	65	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...	11,968	14	30	356	17	2	1,812

Shotts.—Table III.—Other diseases for which Carcases were totally or partially condemned.

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total
Dropsy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Injury	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	5
Emaciation	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	4
Septicaemia ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Septic Peritonitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pyaemia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
	5	1	—	—	—	12	—	18

Private Slaughterhouses.

Table II.

District.	Animals Slaughtered. Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
Carstairs Estate Home Farm	—	—	156	—
Symington	—	—	51,072	—
Total	—	—	51,228	—

Table III.—Animals Condemned—Wholly or Partially.

Symington Slaughterhouse.

Animals Slaughtered.	Tuberculosis. Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.	Other Diseases. Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.
Sheep, 51,072 ...	—	—	—	6	19	193
Total ...	—	—	—	6	19	293

Symington Slaughterhouse.

	Abscess	Pleurisy	Cirrhosis	Distomatosis	Total
Heads	2	—	—	—	2
Tongues	1	—	—	—	1
Lungs	—	—	—	—	—
Hearts	—	—	—	—	—
Livers	26	—	9	150	185
Stomachs	—	—	—	—	—
Bowels	—	—	—	—	—
Kidneys	—	—	—	—	—
Udders	—	—	—	—	—
Uteri	—	—	—	—	—
Feet	—	—	—	—	—
Plucks	36	30	6	33	105
	65	30	15	183	293

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was :—Meat, 280 lbs.; Organs, 472 lbs.

TABLE IV.—RETURN OF DISEASES FOR WHICH ORGANS WERE CONDEMNED.

Bellshill, Larkhall, Shotts and Strathaven Slaughterhouses.

Organs Condemned.	Tuberculosis.	Abscess.	Actinomycosis.	Pericarditis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Cirrhosis.	Distomiatosis.	Alammitis.	Neoplasms.	Bacterial Necrosis.	Tumours	Strongylosis.	Angioma.	John's Disease.	Nephritis.	Oesophagustomum Radiatum	Unmarketable	Cysts. Echinococcus.	Cysts. Pentastomatosis	Cysts. Cysticercus Tenuicollis.	Cysts. Cysticercus Bovis.	Total.
Heads ...	441	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	475
Tongues ...	253	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	279
Lungs ...	1,919	174	1	—	257	47	—	262	—	—	—	17	514	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	3,211
Hearts ...	71	10	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	156
Livers ...	281	681	—	—	—	—	2,299	2,955	—	7	18	—	241	287	—	—	—	30	1	27	327	—	7,154
Stomach ...	62	194	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	262
Bowels ...	206	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	—	67	1	—	2	1	—	400
Kidneys ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383	—	—	—	—	—	—	392
Udders ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,459	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	241	—	—	—	—	2,710
Uteri ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Feet ...	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Prem ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pluck ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Skirt ...	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Melts ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Spleen ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total ...	3,262	1,105	48	45	257	47	2,299	3,217	2,459	7	18	17	755	287	111	383	67	303	21	29	328	20	15,085

Note.—This Table does not include the Viscera of Carcases wholly or partially condemned.

Burghs of Lanark and Biggar.

Below are tables showing in detail the class and number of animals slaughtered and the amount of disease detected at the above places. It has been arranged to carry on the work of meat inspection at these places in conjunction with the County staff by the appointment of the officials who carried out the work for these burghs previous to the County taking over the responsibility. It might be said that, meantime, nothing has been changed there, except that the returns are directed to the County Public Health Department, Hamilton. They are given here, and show in detail the exact position at these places.

Generally speaking, my opinion is that the arrangements under the Local Government Act, so far as slaughterhouses are concerned in these small burghs, where administration is in the hands of the Burgh authority and meat inspection in the hands of the County authority, make it difficult to organise and carry out the work satisfactorily.

The amount of imported Meat condemned for Bone Taint was 688 lbs. Nineteen 6-lb. tins, making a total of 114 lbs., of Corned Meat, were also condemned at Lanark Slaughterhouse.

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was, Meat, 41,643 lbs.; Organs, 43,490 lbs.

The following amounts for Biggar Slaughterhouse were also condemned :—Corned Meat, twelve 6-lb. tins, amounting to 72 lbs.

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was, Meat, 7,596 lbs.; Organs, 8,665 lbs. (Relates to period 13/6/50 to 31/12/50. Previous part of the year's records destroyed by fire.)

LANARK—

Animals Slaughtered	Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
	Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class. Number	Carcases. Wholly.	Partially.	Organs only.	Carcases. Wholly.	Partially.	Organs only.
Cows ... 1,058	17	1	201	55	18	406
Heifers ... 421	7	—	13	10	2	168
Bulls ... 131	—	—	7	—	—	42
Bullocks ... 305	1	—	25	2	—	259
Calves ... 5,459	3	—	6	51	—	50
Sheep ... 6,018	—	—	—	56	15	1,274
Swine ... 65	—	—	—	1	1	28
Total ... 13,457	28	1	252	175	36	2,227

Organs Condemned.	Diseases.										
	Tuberculosis.	Abscess.	Actinomycosis.	Pericarditis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Cirrhosis.	Mammitis.	Johne's Disease.	Dropsy	Total.
Heads ...	104	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114
Tongues ...	102	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112
Lungs ...	215	6	1	1	19	17	—	—	—	—	259
Hearts ...	31	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Livers ...	17	194	—	—	—	—	1,356	—	—	—	1,567
Stomachs ...	5	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	3	50
Bowels ...	82	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	2	120
Kidneys ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Udders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	545	—	—	545
Uteri ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feet	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Plucks ...	—	5	—	1	2	20	—	—	—	—	28
Total ...	558	233	19	7	21	37	1,356	545	53	5	2,834

BIGGAR—Figures relate only to the period 13/6/50 to 31/12/50. Previous part of the year's records destroyed in fire.

Animals Slaughtered	Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
	Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class. Number	Carcases. Wholly.	Carcases. Partially.	Organs only.	Carcases. Wholly.	Carcases. Partially.	Organs only.
Cows ... 252	7	—	27	4	15	149
Heifers ... 94	1	—	3	2	3	22
Bulls ... 46	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bullocks ... 188	—	—	—	—	1	—
Calves ... 67	1	—	—	4	5	23
Sheep ... 45,435	—	—	—	61	14	170
Swine ... 16	—	—	—	1	2	—
Total ... 46,098	9	—	30	72	40	367

	Tuberculosis	Abscess	Cirrhosis	Angioma	Inflammation	Johne's Disease	Fluke	Dropsy	Injury	Total
Heads	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12
Tongues ...	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Lungs	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Livers	4	37	73	2	2	1	8	—	1	128
Stomachs ...	8	42	—	—	13	35	—	—	—	98
Bowels	5	8	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	20
Kidneys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Feet	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Plucks	—	16	5	—	—	—	2	—	1	24
Melts	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	36	117	78	2	17	42	10	6	3	311

General

Diseased Udders.—It will be observed that the total number of cows slaughtered was 4,452. Of these, 54 were totally condemned on account of generalised tuberculosis, 1 of which showed evidence of tubercle in the udder. There were 88 cows partially condemned on account of various forms of localised tuberculosis, and of these 9 had udders affected. In addition to the foregoing, there were 1,570 cows in which the disease was so localised that organs only were condemned. Of the total cows slaughtered, 2,459 cases of indurated udder or other forms of chronic mammitis were found. Many of these cases might be called doubtful tubercle in the absence of microscopic examinations.

Of the 1,897 heifers slaughtered, 17 were totally condemned and 11 partially condemned. Two congenital cases of tuberculosis were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who trace the sellers through the market or other information supplied, and thereby find the mothers of the calves.

In dealing with emergency cases, all animals are prohibited from entering public abattoirs or private slaughterhouses unless accompanied by a veterinary certificate certifying that the animal is not suffering from a contagious disease, as scheduled under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, except in cases of accident or consequent upon calving.

Where slaughtering takes place outside the slaughterhouses (farms, etc.), the requirements of the Meat Regulations (Scotland), 1932, are complied with.

The whole system of meat inspection is linked up with the Regional Bacteriological Laboratory, and, when necessary, histological and bacteriological work is carried out by the Bacteriologist.

The abattoirs have been under the control of the Ministry of Food since 15th January, 1940. The Administrative Staff, although still acting for the Local Authority, act also for the Ministry of Food. Two companies also operate for the Ministry, namely, The South of Scotland Abattoirs, Ltd., as slaughtering contractors, and The South of Scotland Wholesale Meat Supply Association for the distribution of meat.

Buildings.—Throughout the County there were still five Public Slaughterhouses in constant use and these are sufficient to meet the requirements under the Food Control. Of the remaining five Abattoirs, Stonehouse has been used by Stonehouse Hospital. Blantyre, Forth, Lesmahagow and Douglas are let with the usual safeguard that if they are required for use again the let would be terminated. Repairs and painter work, etc., have received the attention of the appropriate committee, and all requirements were attended to by the Works Department. The properties and equipment are consequently kept in good order, but at a very considerable cost.

Cysticercus Bovis.

This condition was observed during the early part of August. 20 cases were found and dealt with according to the Meat Regulations. About 1 per cent. of cattle slaughtered were affected.

Private Slaughterhouses.

Two licences were granted for the slaughter of sheep only, one for a private institution, and one under the Ministry of Food's export scheme.

Bye-laws for public and private abattoirs throughout the County would be helpful if issued, but no by-laws suitable to present circumstances have yet been adopted, although they have been prepared and under consideration many years ago.

The visits to private slaughterhouses and other places, outside abattoirs, were as follows :—

Private slaughterhouses	...	...	10
Butcher's shops, vans, stores, etc.	...		3,010

Public Health (Meat Inspection) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, Article 15.

One permit for meat stores was dealt with during the year.

Licences had to be obtained from the Bacon Development Board to slaughter pigs at Carluke and Strathaven Slaughterhouses under the Bacon Industries Act, 1938-1939, for the manufacture of bacon. Under the Bacon Development Board it is necessary that the Board should have control of the bacon from the source up to the manufacture of bacon, and Carluke and Strathaven are the only districts in which there is sufficient demand for a small factory.

Cold Stores.—There are 178 cold stores, the cooling arrangements of which are—ice, 14 ; mechanical, 164. In other parts of the County the registration has not yet been arranged, but the necessary attention has been given to all under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and the new Meat Regulations, with satisfactory results.

During the year a large number of inspections were made to cold stores, and, generally speaking, their contents were found sound and the apartments kept in a satisfactory condition.

Unsound Meat.—At abattoirs and private slaughterhouses all condemnations have been carried out with owner's consent. The total weight of meat condemned outside the abattoirs (including private slaughterhouse, fleshers' shops and farms where special permits for slaughtering were authorised) amounted to 2,644 lbs. of Bone Taint, and 64 tins of Corned Meat, weight being 384 lbs. The total weight of meat condemned at our abattoirs was 88,078 lbs., and weight of organs condemned was 152,256 lbs. All condemned meat is the property of the Ministry of Food.

Periodic visits were made to the Special Schools, advice given regarding the butchermeat supplies, and reports made on inspections. Generally speaking, supplies were found satisfactory, so far as the soundness of the meat was concerned. Supplies are similar to the ordinary meat ration allowances under Food Control.

Report of the County Sanitary Inspector

STAFF

County Sanitary Inspector

Thomas B. Pollock, Beckford Street, Hamilton

Depute County Sanitary Inspector

Alexander O. Jennings, Hamilton

Senior Assistant County Sanitary Inspector

George S. Buttle, Hamilton

Divisional Sanitary Inspectors

Robert Brown, Shotts
James Bryden, Bellshill
James McGhie, Cambuslang
John Turnbull, Baillieston
George Rankin, Larkhall
Peter Pollock, Lanark
Peter Kane, Blantyre

To the Department of Health for Scotland
and the County Council of the County of Lanark.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with the requirements of the Department of Health I have prepared, and herewith submit, my report upon the sanitary condition of the County of Lanark for the year 1950.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

Thomas B. Pollock,
County Sanitary Inspector.

Beckford Street,
Hamilton, 16*th April*, 1951.

Staffing

RETIRAL.—I have to record the retiral at the commencement of the year of Mr. John Finnie from the position of County Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. Finnie had completed a long and valued service to the County of Lanark, being employed in the Public Health Department for about 50 years. He commenced in the Department in the year 1900 and progressed throughout the various grades of advancement as Clerk, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Divisional Sanitary Inspector, Senior Assistant County Sanitary Inspector and finally in 1943 was appointed County Sanitary Inspector. Mr. Finnie initiated reforms in many matters pertaining to the service and retired with the knowledge that the progress in environmental sanitation during his term of office had been considerable.

STAFF.—Resulting on Mr. Finnie's retiral and on my succession to the post of County Sanitary Inspector certain re-organisation of the staff was necessary and the following further senior appointments were made during the year, viz.:—

Mr. A. O. Jennings, Rivers Pollution Inspector, was appointed as Depute County Sanitary Inspector and Mr. George Buttle, former Divisional Sanitary Inspector at Blantyre, was promoted to the position of Senior Assistant County Sanitary Inspector, taking over the duties of Rivers Pollution Inspector formerly carried out by Mr. Jennings.

Introductory

The multifarious duties of the Sanitary Inspector and the many and onerous statutory responsibilities on which he is required to deliberate and act are not, I think, fully appreciated by the general public. Which of these many duties is the most important is a question difficult of decision but as HOUSING is of such import, affecting as it does practically everyone, it is the subject which naturally takes precedence in Annual Surveys such as is covered by official reports of this nature. Housing in relation to Public Health, therefore, takes its place in the forefront of this report.

Housing

The administrative procedure during the year 1950 in regard to Housing is summarised in the following tabular statement and subsequent paragraphs :—

Number of dwelling-houses inspected	8,045
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in some respect unfit for human habitation	2,266
Number of dwelling-houses without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house	257
Number of dwelling-houses without a separate water closet	2,863
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930	3
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings have been given that the houses will not be used for human habitation until they have been rendered so fit	1
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made under Section 16 (3) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930	2
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930	—

The general character of the defects usually found to exist in these houses was principally dampness due to various defects in construction and the want of sufficient and proper domestic and sanitary conveniences.

Enquiries.—During the year two Enquiries were held in regard to the Compulsory Purchase of land for Housing at Cambuslang and Carluke. In the Cambuslang Enquiry evidence was led to show that 1,300 houses were required to meet the needs of the district and it was, therefore, essential that the land at Cairns Site be acquired as a Housing site to accommodate approximately 600 of the houses required for Cambuslang.

The Enquiry into the Carluke Compulsory Purchase Order was held later in the year and it was disclosed that the land to be purchased was required to meet the Housing needs of the community estimated at approximarely 1,000 houses.

At both Enquiries evidence was given by the County Sanitary Inspector in regard to the needs of the communities in relation to the

present state of overcrowding and the replacement of insanitary dwellings. The Cambuslang Enquiry had a successful outcome and the Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed as craved but the decision in regard to the Carluke Enquiry had not been intimated at the end of the year.

Slum Clearance.—There is considerable continuing deterioration in the fabric of many privately-owned rented dwelling-houses in the County of Lanark due largely to the serious lack of proper maintenance over a prolonged period. This has resulted in many houses being now listed for further action under the Housing Act when alternative accommodation becomes available.

It has also led to the abandonment by their owners of a number of properties and a position has now been arrived at with such properties where the Sanitary Inspector is powerless to have carried out the necessary repairs which are required to retain these houses in a reasonable state of repair. Further decay goes on and the living conditions of the occupiers become so serious that constant complaint is made to the central department in an endeavour to obtain priority in rehousing.

During the year a further survey of houses considered to be unfit for human habitation was made and this disclosed that within the County there could be listed 5,688 houses in this category and that of this number 2,937 were in such a condition as to warrant priority attention, the occupying familes rehoused and the dwelling-houses closed for further habitation.

Three Representations under Section 16 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, involving four dwelling-houses, were submitted to the County Council that the dwellings referred to were unfit for human habitation and Demolition Orders were made in respect of two of the dwellings at 500/502 Hamilton Road, Broomhouse.

The dwelling-house at 34 Union Street, Stonehouse, the subject of a previous Closing Order, was repaired and on the application of the owner during the year the County Council determined the Closing Order.

Voluntary Closures.—In an endeavour to reduce the number of occupied uninhabitable houses and where it was agreed by consent with the County Factor that certain families would be rehoused the owners of the dwelling-houses affected were requested to give an undertaking to voluntarily close such houses when these were vacated.

The following table shows the number of such voluntary undertakings given by owners of property and the number of houses closed and demolished during the year as a result of these undertakings being obtained :—

District Council Area	Number of houses the subject of Voluntary Undertakings received during the year	Number			
		Families rehoused	Houses closed	Houses demolished	To be dealt with
Second	27	18	13	5	9
Third	2	1	1	—	1
Fourth	63	8	7	1	55
Fifth	191	22	19	3	169
Sixth	280	39	37	2	241
Seventh	93	41	26	15	52
Eighth	1	1	1	—	—
Ninth	112	56	44	12	56
	769	186	148	38	583

Prior to 1950 Voluntary Undertakings were received in respect of 474 houses. 270 of these familes had been rehoused by the end of 1950, leaving 204 families to be dealt with in addition to the 583 shown in the above table.

These figures indicate considerable progress in the proper direction but the problem of closure of insanitary dwellings cannot be solved in this way and it does appear that unless a definite annual allocation of new houses is made for the sole purpose of rehousing families living in insanitary dwellings and so permitting the immediate closure and demolition of these dwellings the position will be gradually aggravated by the continued habitation of insanitary properties by families not eligible to be classed as overcrowded and the abandonment of old properties which have served their day and generation.

Abandoned Properties.—There are at present 130 houses within the County which have been abandoned by their owners and these have become a serious liability to the County Council by reason of the recurring nuisance conditions which arise and which require immediate attention. The responsibility of the County Council is confined entirely to the removal of nuisance and dangerous conditions and no action whatever is taken in respect of general disrepair and deterioration which are progressively increasing to an extent that the whole problem must sooner or later be dealt with by some form of legislation.

There are four methods by which the problem can be dealt with at present :—

(1) Continue to keep such properties free from nuisance and dangerous conditions at the expense of the Local Authority ;

(2) Deal with them in regard to all sanitary defects and take action under Section ~~16~~ 7 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, and endeavour to recover the cost from the occupying tenants ;

(3) In certain instances it may be possible to consider rehabilitation of the property and forming the dwelling units into three apartments with internal conveniences. This, of course, would necessitate the acquisition of the property ; and

(4) Declare the dwelling-houses to be unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered so fit. This would, of course, necessitate the more or less immediate rehousing of the families.

The Housing Committee of the County Council during the year agreed to recommend that as a general principle new houses should be let on the merits of each case in the following classes :—

(*a*) Relief of overcrowding ;

(*b*) Tenants of insanitary properties ;

(*c*) Persons who have never had a home of their own ; and

(*d*) Medical grounds ;

and that, when houses were being erected, the County Factor in consultation with the local representative and the County Sanitary Inspector should consider the number of available houses to be allocated to families in insanitary properties and the particular properties to be dealt with.

Temporary Licences.—Licences to occupy formerly condemned dwellings were recommended during the year affecting 31 houses, whilst 14 licences lapsed on the dwellings being vacated and these houses were thereafter closed or demolished.

Army Camps.—The occupation of former Army Camps by homeless families continues and there are at present in the County five such camps, viz., Mid Netherton, Carmunnock ; New Dechmont, Cambuslang ; The Whins, Blantyre ; Rusheyhill Camp, Bishopbriggs ; and an R.A.F. Camp at Newhouse. Considerable supervision of these camps is required to assure that nuisance conditions are not allowed to arise and continue. At one particular camp a great deal of damage to hutments has been done by certain unruly elements and report had to be made to the County Council in regard to this.

The reconstruction of the huts at the former R.A.F. Camp at Burnwood, Carluke, was completed early in the year and a total of 59 families were rehoused. The tenants complained of excessive condensation and dampness in some of the reconstructed huts and at the end of the year the adoption of remedial measures was being considered by the County Council in conjunction with the Department of Health.

It was found necessary to spray certain huts at one of the camps for the destruction of vermin and in some cases the families availed themselves of the facilities of the Local Health Institute for the cleansing of their persons and clothing.

Overcrowding.—From the date of the Overcrowding Survey in 1935 to the end of 1950 13,340 cases of overcrowding, involving 75,929 persons, have been relieved as a result of action taken by the Local Authority. The number of houses in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period is (*a*) privately-owned houses, 9,012 ; and (*b*) Local Authority houses, 3,926. Overcrowded families to the number of 139 included in (*a*) and (*b*) have been rehoused in privately-owned houses.

New cases of overcrowding reported totalled 14 and there were 4 known cases in which dwelling-houses had again become overcrowded after having been relieved by the Local Authority.

Altogether there were on our register at the end of the year 9,809 overcrowded dwelling-houses, containing 13,295 families, with a total of 46,137 persons.

Housing Schemes Construction.—During the year a total of 1,702 new houses of permanent construction—61 three-apartment, 1,395 four-apartment and 246 five-apartment—were completed and occupied by families living in overcrowded and insanitary conditions, the total number of persons displaced being 9,021. The families were rehoused from 1,693 existing houses, viz., 144 one-apartment, 849 two-apartment, 324 three-apartment, 57 four-apartment, 15 five-apartment and 4 six-apartment, in addition to 300 families each living in a room as sub-tenant.

Sixteen temporary houses were also completed and occupied during the year under review, resulting in a further 50 persons being displaced.

Included in the foregoing figures are 154 families in which at least one member was reported to be suffering from tuberculosis. Since 1936 no fewer than 688 such families have been rehoused under the Local Authority's Decrowding Scheme.

The following tables show the location and sizes of houses allocated together with the number of persons displaced :—

Permanent Houses

Parish	Locality	Houses Allocated			Persons Displaced
		3-Apt.	4-Apt.	5-Apt.	
Avondale ...	Drumclog ...	—	6	—	31
Avondale ...	Lochartmill ...	—	8	—	16
Biggar	Biggar	—	6	—	29
Blantyre ...	Blantyre ...	—	8	4	88
Blantyre ...	Thornhill ...	—	18	2	149
Bothwell ...	Bellshill	—	156	72	1,283
Bothwell ...	Chapelhall ...	—	82	—	454
Bothwell ...	Newarthill ...	—	54	—	283
Bothwell ...	*New Stevenston	—	12	12	159
Bothwell ...	Tannochside ...	—	32	—	225
Cadder	*Chryston ...	—	26	—	125
Cadder	Glenboig ...	—	46	22	437
Cambuslang ...	Cambuslang ...	26	42	14	561
Cambuslang ...	Westburn ...	—	10	18	209
Cambusnethan	Newmains ...	—	102	—	493
Carluke ...	Carluke	—	50	20	426
Carluke ...	Yieldshields ...	—	14	2	84
Carnwath ...	*Forth	—	18	—	100
Carstairs ...	Carstairs ...	—	40	—	175
Carstairs ...	Carstairs Junction	—	40	—	171
Coulter ...	Coulter	—	8	—	33
Dalserf ...	Larkhall	—	50	10	326
Douglas ...	*Douglas	—	29	—	106
East Kilbride ...	East Flatt ...	—	8	—	35
East Kilbride ...	Kittochside ...	—	4	—	—
Glassford ...	Glassford ...	—	4	—	13
Glasgow ...	Springboig ...	27	18	12	261
Hamilton ...	Ferniegair ...	—	—	2	—
Hamilton ...	Limekilnburn ...	—	4	—	—
Hamilton ...	Quarter	—	4	—	15
Lesmahagow ...	Blackwood ...	—	30	20	257
Lesmahagow ...	Crossbank ...	—	10	—	38
Lesmahagow ...	Dead Waters Bridge	—	10	—	39
Lesmahagow ...	*Lesmahagow ...	—	64	—	244
Lesmahagow ...	North Hallhill ...	—	4	—	14
Lesmahagow ...	Stonebyres ...	—	4	—	23
Lesmahagow ...	Strutherhead ...	—	6	—	23
Liberton ...	Quothquan ...	—	8	—	25
New Monkland	Brackenhirst ...	—	6	—	23
New Monkland	Caldercruix ...	4	78	—	495
Old Monkland	Carmyle	4	12	—	102
Pettinain ...	Pettinain ...	—	16	—	60
Shotts	Cleland	—	4	—	13
Shotts	*Harthill	—	98	—	470
Shotts	Shotts	—	102	—	612
Stonehouse ...	Newfield	—	6	6	41
Stonehouse ...	Stonehouse ...	—	34	30	243
Symington ...	Symington ...	—	4	—	12
	Totals ...	61	1,395	246	9,021

*Erected by Scottish Special Housing Association.

Temporary Houses

Parish	Locality	Houses Allocated		Persons Displaced
		2-Apt.	3-Apt.	
Carluke ...	Burnwood Camp, Carluke	*6	*10	50

*Reconstructed Huts.

There were at the close of the year 1,538 additional houses in various stages of construction throughout the County, including 172 being erected by the Scottish Special Housing Association.

Transfer of Miners.—During the year 255 enquiries were received regarding the housing conditions of miners who were being transferred to areas outwith Lanarkshire. In each case at the request of the outside Local Authority the families concerned were visited, the houses inspected and in all cases conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Insanitary Dwellings.—Although no action was taken under Section 20 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, for the introduction of water closets a report was made during the year showing the occupied houses in the various areas in the County Special Scavenging District provided with privies, privy middens and ashpits where the introduction of water-closet accommodation was desirable and a recommendation was made that the various owners of the 192 houses referred to in the report should be requested to instal the required water-closet accommodation. At the end of the year this procedure had been successful in effecting the necessary installation to 16 houses. In one instance the provision of water closets had to be carried out by the Local Authority.

Legal Decision.—It is of interest to record that a Notice served under Section 20 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, during the previous year in regard to the provision of water closet accommodation at an isolated cottage was annulled on appeal to the Sheriff by the owner of the property involved. It was held by the Sheriff that the proposed installation would involve a heavy burden of expenditure on the proprietor and that there were other dwellings in the County lacking such facilities which could be introduced with much less difficulty and at less cost. Such cases, therefore, in the Sheriff's opinion, should have been given priority over a case such as that brought before him. The Sheriff further held that in annulling the Notice he was not

thwarting the Local Authority's performance of their duty but was trying to assist them by leaving them free to proceed according to their own judgment upon an orderly plan with no need to be *hampered or deflected by pressure or agitation from individual occupiers of particular properties.*

Rural Housing.—During the year 88 farm servants' houses and bothies in rural areas and 29 in non-rural areas were inspected. Thirty-four of the houses in rural areas and 14 in non-rural areas were found to be in some respects unfit for human habitation; 31 and 3 respectively were without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house; and 53 and 8 respectively were without a separate water closet. One farm worker's bothy was the subject of Representation under the Housing Act and an undertaking was given by the owner that the bothy would not again be used for human habitation.

Accommodation for Seasonal Workers.—The total intimations received from employers as to the number of workers proposed to be employed was 8 and 6 applications by farmers for the approval of the Local Authority with regard to accommodation were also received during the year.

Visits of inspection were made where seasonal workers were accommodated, the workers being mainly engaged with potato crops. Conditions were generally found to be satisfactory.

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920-1939.—The number of applications by tenants for a certificate of the Local Authority as to the insanitary state of repair of their dwellings was 130. In every instance a careful inspection of the premises was made and a report submitted for the consideration of the Committee. Including applications still to be dealt with from the preceding year, certificates were granted in 90 cases, 17 refused and 58 continued.

There were 6 continued cases where houses have been vacated and closed since applications were made for Certificates.

Intimation was sent to the owner of each dwelling, giving details of the defects found, and, in many cases, repairs were immediately carried out.

Applications by Landlords.—Applications were received from owners of 12 houses in respect of which certificates had previously been granted to the tenants, requesting a report of the Local Authority to

the effect that the houses were now in a reasonable state of repair. Including those continued from the previous year, reports were granted in 23 cases.

Ruinous and Dangerous Buildings

A number of ruinous and dangerous buildings were reported upon during the year and 51 Notices in accordance with Section 191 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, were served on owners requiring them to secure or take down such buildings. In the majority of cases immediate steps were taken to have repairs carried out or the dangerous buildings demolished. The remainder are still being dealt with.

Prosecutions.—The owners of five properties were prosecuted for failing to secure dangerous buildings and the necessary work was ultimately carried out in each case.

Report was made during the year in regard to the large number of derelict buildings situated within the County and which, whilst in many cases these could not be termed to be dangerous and therefore subject to action under Section 191 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, it was considered advisable that some endeavour should be made to have them demolished. Accordingly 88 Notices were served under Section 31 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947. At the end of the year many of these Notices had been given effect to with resultant improvement in the amenity of various districts in the County.

Drainage

During the year the 65 Special Drainage Districts within the County were combined in a similar fashion to the Scavenging and Water Special Districts and the combined District is now known as the County Special Sewerage and Sewage Disposal District.

A defective private sewer in Cambuslang which had been the cause of recurring nuisance conditions was the subject of report to the appropriate Committee and it was ultimately agreed to reconstruct the sewer and thereafter take it over as a public responsibility. This was done and there has been no further complaint.

Foul Ditches.—Several ditches throughout the County into which sewage discharges were cleaned out during the year at the instance of the Local Authority.

Water Supply

The water supply from the various reservoirs belonging to the Local Authority was more than sufficient to meet all demands. Complaints were received as to local deficiencies but these were mostly found to be due to defective service pipes, and, on being brought to the notice of the respective owners, were remedied in every instance.

As the result of the laying of an enlarged water main by Glasgow Corporation Water Department the deficiencies in pressure in the Springboig and Mount Vernon Districts were remedied, thus removing a recurring source of complaint of many years' standing.

Water Samples.—During the year 253 routine samples of water were taken by the Sanitary Staff from public supplies at various places and all were submitted for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination. As the result of complaints and requests received 39 samples were also taken from private supplies and submitted for analysis. Action was taken and advice given where the supplies were disclosed to be for one reason or another unfit for domestic use.

Public Cleansing

Scavenging, or Public Cleansing, which is the collection and disposal of discarded materials of the home, is a function of primary importance in the everyday work of a County Sanitary Inspector and in retrospect it should be noted that in the County of Lanark very considerable progress has been made in this branch of public hygiene. New methods of collection and adjustments of the service generally are constantly necessary to meet changing circumstances due to industrial development and expansion of Housing Schemes, etc.

Cleansing is a service which involves heavy expenditure and in the interests of the ratepayers it must be organised on sound business lines and efficiently and effectively controlled.

In the year 1943 there were 62 Special Scavenging Districts operating in the County. This led to a generally unwieldy service, very often uneconomic and certainly not uniform. By the merging of these scavenging districts into 14 and ultimately on 16th May, 1949, into one County Special Scavenging District the service has been considerably improved in all its aspects.

The full significance of the County Council cleansing operations can only be realised when it is stated that a regular system of household

refuse collection and disposal is in operation in every populous community and sizable village from Bishopbriggs to Leadhills, representing almost 90 per cent. of all the dwelling-houses in the County.

It is perhaps not appreciated how large this department really is and it may be of interest to note that it now consists of a staff numbering 230 and comprising the following :—

Foremen, 3 ; Drivers, 39 ; Loaders, 159 ; Coupmen, 13 ; Salvage Workers, 9 ; Back Court Sweepers, etc., 7.

Vehicles.—There are 48 mechanical vehicles engaged, 45 of these in the collection of the household refuse. These vehicles traversed during the year a distance of 261,585 miles, collecting 41,742 loads of refuse amounting in weight to approximately 105,000 tons.

In the year 1943 when there were 62 Special Scavenging Districts the collection work was carried out very largely by private contractors and at that time 38 contractors operated, only 24 districts being served by direct labour. Now, however, the number of contractors is reduced to 10 and it is hoped that by the gradual increase in the supply of the necessary vehicles, etc., in a few years' time all villages in the County of Lanark will be provided with a direct labour service of collection of refuse, and all isolated rural workers' housing schemes will also be served in a similar fashion.

The side loading type of vehicle has been favoured for household refuse collection work but experience is now showing that the most satisfactory type of vehicle, particularly in populous areas, is the rear loading type which, whilst it is not entirely dustless, creates less nuisance and is more easily loaded by the employees than the side loading type and it is hoped to gradually introduce the modern rear loading vehicle into the service for use in the populous districts of the County.

There would appear to be a tendency in scavenging circles to retain vehicles in service as many years as possible but it should be realised that improvements in types of vehicles are taking place every year and it is unfair to expect the scavenging employees to continue to struggle with a vehicle which is obsolete in type. The cost of maintenance of such obsolete vehicles does not warrant their continuance in the service and they should be replaced by vehicles of modern design. One does not find an efficient factory continuing operations with obsolete and inefficient machinery.

Disposal.—Throughout the County the system of refuse disposal is by way of land reclamation, in abandoned quarries, gullies or low-lying, sometimes marshy, land, and land liable to flooding. This with care is proving to be worth-while as it undoubtedly does bring into profitable use many acres of land which would otherwise be allowed to remain derelict. Land reclamation by properly controlled tipping is a creative action and not just the finding of a hole and disposing of something which is not wanted.

At one reclamation scheme levelling was carried out by muledozer and an area top-dressed with soil to provide an additional playing pitch for the athletic club owning the ground who have already had one portion of the ground returned for use as a football pitch after having been filled in with household refuse, top dressed and seeded. This scheme has been a most successful operation and is continuing satisfactorily.

All refuse disposal tips are treated regularly with Gammexane to prevent the breeding of flies. This has proved very successful.

The approximate total cubic capacity of household refuse deposited in these tips throughout the year was 250,000 cubic yards.

During the year negotiations were completed for the acquisition of lands at Dalserf, Douglas, Holytown, Newarthill, Carluke, etc., for refuse disposal purposes.

Garaging.—Owing to the very rapid expansion of the service, difficulty is now being experienced in obtaining suitable accommodation for housing the vehicles and equipment and as this applies in some measure to other Departments a report prepared during the year recommended that consideration should be given to the provision of central garages to serve all Departments in the County. Some progress has been made with this scheme but, so far as scavenging is concerned, whilst one garage has been acquired at Shotts, the position in respect of accommodation at Baillieston and Blantyre remains particularly serious and endeavour must be made to have the necessary accommodation provided during next year if the vehicles are to be maintained to a satisfactory standard.

Costs.—It was estimated that during the current year the cost of collection and disposal of the household refuse within the County Special Scavenging District would be almost £94,000 and would

involve an assessment of 1s. 1d. per £ on the valuation of the County. This expenditure is equal to £1 6s. per house per year—or 6d. per week —surely a most moderate charge for the collection and disposal of all household refuse, largely on a twice-weekly basis from individual houses and thrice-weekly from tenemental properties.

New Town.—Unfortunately the work of the Cleansing Staff to-day is greatly complicated by the lack of planning in the lay-out of housing schemes and other buildings. Cul-de-sacs, narrow streets, lack of suitable access roads add considerably to the difficulties of the staff and the cost of the service.

In this connection certain criticism was made of the preliminary proposed lay-outs of East Kilbride Development Corporation during the year in particular regard to :—

(1) the siting for the temporary storage of the refuse, i.e., bins ; and

(2) convenience of access for the collection of the refuse.

It was pointed out to the East Kilbride Development Corporation that in certain parts of the schemes envisaged, long traverses would be necessary to remove the dustbin from the point of storage to the removal vehicle and elimination of this fault could be attained by a closer study of the requirements of such an essential service as the collection of household refuse and it was suggested that it should be a *sine qua non* in East Kilbride that every consideration be given to the hygienic storage and economical collection of the household refuse from the New Town and that unnecessary cul-de-sacs should be dispensed with and suitable access roadways provided. It is to be hoped that such points will be given the attention which they deserve in the preparation of all future lay-outs for East Kilbride and indeed for all Housing Schemes within the County.

Provision of Dustbins.—During the year 152 Notices in terms of Section 23 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903, were served on owners of tenement houses within the County Special Scavenging District requiring them to provide proper covered galvanised-iron dustbins of specified cubic capacity. Owing to the difficulty of supplies, however, a considerable period elapses before the necessary receptacles are provided and in several cases the matter was reported to the Committee with a view to proceedings, in terms of Section 24 of the

Act, being instituted, but it was not found necessary to take legal action, as the required dustbins were duly supplied.

Salvage.—From the commencement of our operations in July, 1940, to December, 1950, the amount and value of materials collected were as follows :—Waste paper, 11,436 tons valued at £69,456, other material totalling 31,730 tons valued at £48,730, giving a total of all material—43,166 tons valued at £118,186.

Although one district in the County where facilities were available to stock the material continued the salvage collection of waste paper and showed an income of £1,099 for this year, it has to be recorded that during 1950 the quantity of salvaged material collected dropped considerably owing to the bottom falling out of the market for the sale of waste paper and the resultant destruction of stocks on hand. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that there has recently been some bewilderment on the part of many people in regard to the present waste paper situation. Only a year ago considerable stocks had been built up but there was no available outlet and merchants declined to accept further supplies with the result that many tons of baled waste paper were destroyed. Now the Local Authorities are again requested to reintroduce collection services. It is to be hoped that the re-organisation of such collections will suffice to recoup the effort of the Local Authorities. Whilst special collections with separate vehicles are not envisaged by the County Council the collection of waste paper is being stepped up and the provision of trailers to be attached to the scavenging vehicles has been agreed to. It is expected that the amount of waste paper collected in this manner will increase from month to month and permit the County Council to take a high place in the Waste Paper Recovery Campaign for 1951.

The collection of kitchen waste throughout the year within the Sixth District Council Area, however, has been most successful as shown by the collection of 1,086 tons of this material with a value of £2,941.

Nuisances

The number of inspections made for the detection of nuisances was 51,982 and the number of nuisances recorded was 1,865, comprising chiefly of leaky roofs, damp walls, worn and holed floors and choked drains. Many of the defects are recurring and can be attributed to the poor state of the properties in general.

Intimations under Section 19 of the Public Health Act were issued to authors of nuisances in 1,033 cases, and in many instances the cause of complaint was removed within a reasonable period. Where the Intimation had no attention, Statutory Notices under Section 20 of the Act were served and these numbered 262.

Prosecutions.—Court proceedings were instituted against the owners of eight properties where nuisance conditions still existed after service of the Statutory Notices. In four of the cases the Respondents, after having the nuisances removed, were found liable in expenses. The remaining cases were still being dealt with at the end of the year.

Unfenced Mine Shafts.—Intimations were received in the course of the year from H.M. Inspector of Mines of the abandonment of certain mines, and calling the attention of the Local Authority to the provisions of Section 26 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, requiring every shaft and outlet to be kept surrounded by a structure of a permanent character sufficient to prevent accidents, and making failure to comply with the requirements a nuisance within the meaning of Section 16 of the Public Health Act. The matter was taken up with the various owners and in most cases the necessary precautions have been taken.

Atmospheric Pollution

Burning Mineral Refuse Bing.—During the year the General Nuisances Committee were compelled to deal with the National Coal Board in regard to nuisance conditions arising from a burning mineral refuse bing at Blantyre. Meetings were held with the Coal Board officials in an endeavour to solve the difficult problem of extinguishing the fire and removing the serious smoke and fumes emission nuisance affecting occupiers of adjacent houses, and the National Coal Board officials were requested to consider the suggestion made by the Committee to cut off a large section of the bing which did not appear to be affected before the fire extended closer to the dwelling-houses. The proposal was turned down on grounds of cost. The National Coal Board did, however, agree to set up a series of water sprays which were to be operated continuously over the bing. This was done but despite these efforts the fire had extended nearer to the dwellings and the conditions at the end of the year were in no way improved.

The remedy for this type of nuisance has, I am afraid, not yet been devised. Certain facts are known, however, such as (*a*) combustion

cannot take place in the absence of oxygen ; and (*b*) water in massive quantities will extinguish a fire but it must be applied to every burning point. If the quantity of water falls short of requirements it merely produces steam and steam in a burning bing readily combines with the carbon of coal and produces water gas which is highly inflammable and the net result of ineffective application of water is to feed the fire ; (*c*) the method of dealing with this nuisance which promises most success is blanketing with some inert material applied in a fairly divided condition, preferably soil or sand.

Experience to date would appear to indicate that the latter method is the best means of abating the nuisance in theory and practice. It is, however, only an ameliorative measure and the nuisance conditions will recur from time to time until the fire has burnt itself out.

The nuisance was still receiving the attention of the Department at the end of the year.

Carmyle Iron Works.—The atmospheric pollution from these Iron Works has been the cause of complaint for a number of years and there has been considerable investigation into the matter. It is a most complex problem due to the variety of sources of pollution, e.g., dust from the handling of the ore ; sulphur dioxide from the Sintering Plant ; escape of " green " gas from the Coke Oven Plant ; and sulphuretted hydrogen from the " shock cooling " plant. Various determinations require to be made to enable the degree of pollution to be ascertained and this necessitates the setting up of apparatus and the taking of observations over an extended period so that factual data can be obtained. Permission was granted to set up an observation station during the year and it is hoped to gather the required information as to the sources and degree of pollution in this district and ultimately to decide whether sufficiently practicable measures are being taken to prevent nuisance conditions arising from these works.

Grit and Dust Emission—Cardowan Colliery, Stepps.—Complaint arising in previous years in regard to the excessive grit emission from Cardowan Colliery boilers chimney affecting the adjoining Housing Scheme resulted in a series of surveys being carried out to obtain data as requested by the National Coal Board officials to ascertain that the grit nuisance was indeed caused by the operations at Cardowan Colliery. Bottles for the collection of atmospheric pollution deposits were set down at five different stations at varying distances

and situations from the Colliery and observations of meteorological conditions taken during six different monthly periods. The results as shown in the graph embodied in this report disclosed that Cardowan Colliery was the source of the pollution complained of.

The graph, I think, speaks for itself and intimation of the results with copies of the graph were sent to the National Coal Board for the information and attention of the responsible officials. Remedial measures were being considered at the end of the year. (See Graph A).

Shotts Power Station, Shotts.—Similar investigations were made at Shotts on complaint from adjacent owners of property that serious grit emission was arising from Shotts Power Station and the graph of results obtained from the atmospheric pollution deposit bottles set down at different stations is also embodied in this report. The results in this instance were also supplied to the National Coal Board officials and again intimation has been received that appropriate measures to eliminate the nuisance conditions are being taken. (See Graph B.)

Dust from Settling Ponds, Kingshill Colliery, Allanton.—A somewhat unusual complaint was made during the year of dust emission affecting nearby dwelling-houses from the accumulations of coal-washing deposits at Kingshill Colliery, Allanton.

After meetings with Coal Board officials and consultations with representatives of the West of Scotland Agricultural College it was agreed that in an endeavour to form at least surface consolidation of the fine washery silt accumulation, the residue from the water softening plant would be sprayed over the top and sides of the accumulation of washer deposit and later certain types of trees as recommended by the College experts would be planted on the bing. The weather throughout the latter part of the year was so inclement, however, that the hoped for success of this experiment was not forthcoming, the carbonate of lime sprayed over the silt being rapidly washed away. The experiment is to be continued and it is hoped that more successful results will be obtained.

Smoke Abatement.—Various factory chimneys were kept under observation at different periods in regard to smoke pollution. In almost all of these cases inferior fuel was given as the excuse in addition to inefficient boiler firing for the emission of dense volumes of smoke into the atmosphere. In two instances, on the suggestion of the

GRAPH A

STATIONS:

No.1: COSHNEUKMUIR FARM, MILLERSTON.

2: CRAIGENDMUIR NURSERY.

3: 50 CLAYHOUSE ROAD, STEPPS.

4: 41 FRANKFIELD ROAD, STEPPS.

5: CARDOWAN COTTAGE.

SCALES:

HORIZONTAL AXIS — 1" = 1000 YARDS.

VERTICAL AXIS — ½" = 10 TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

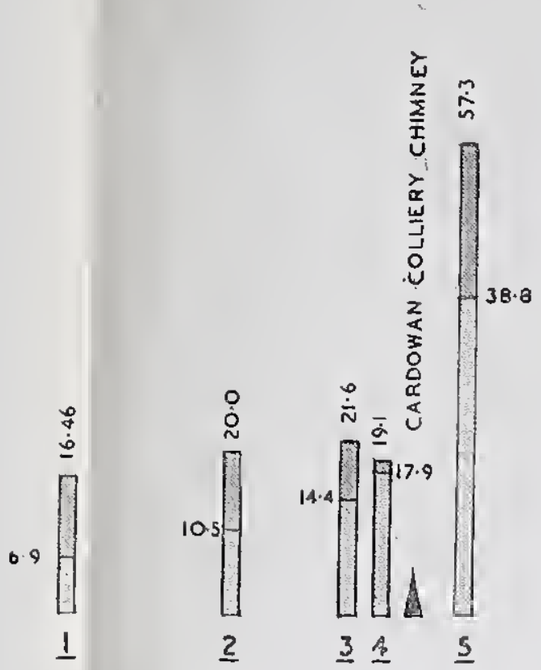
TOTAL DEPOSIT ——

INORGANIC DEPOSIT ——

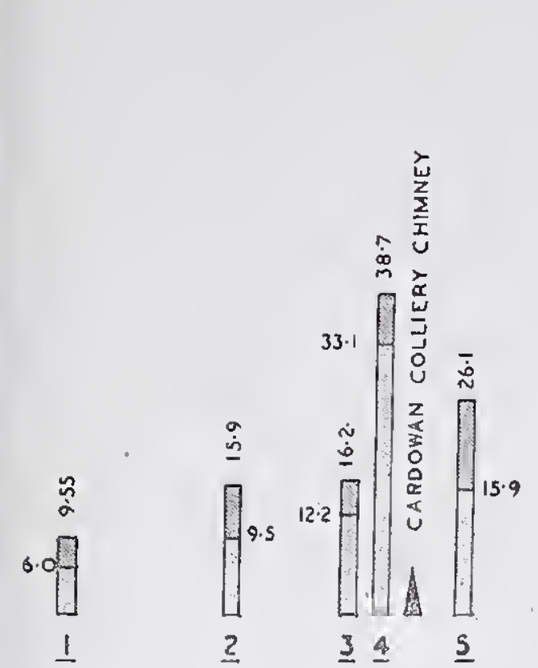
COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

HAMILTON

PERIOD OF SURVEY.
29th. MAY TO 26th. JUNE.
1950.



PERIOD OF SURVEY
3rd. JULY TO 31st. JULY.
1950.



STATIONS: with distance from Chimney.

No.1 IVY COTTAGE
Approx. 1733 yds. South West.

2 80 BURNBRAE ROAD
Approx. 746 yds. South West.

3 11 GLEN ROAD
Approx. 182 yds. West.

4 RAILWAY COTTAGE, BENHAR ROAD.
Approx. 469 yds. North.

SCALES:

HORIZONTAL AXIS — 1" = 1000 YARDS.

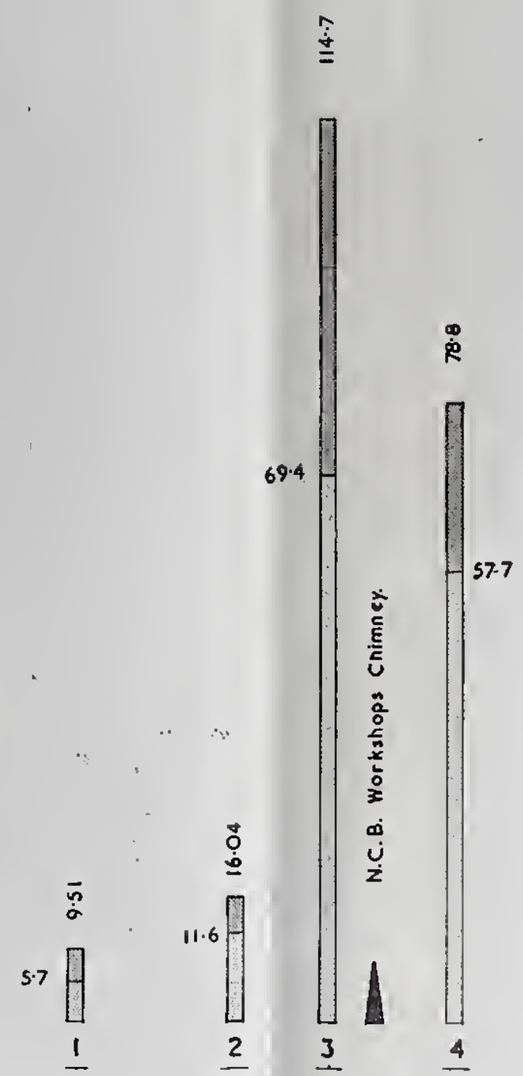
VERTICAL AXIS — ½" = 10 TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

TOTAL DEPOSIT —

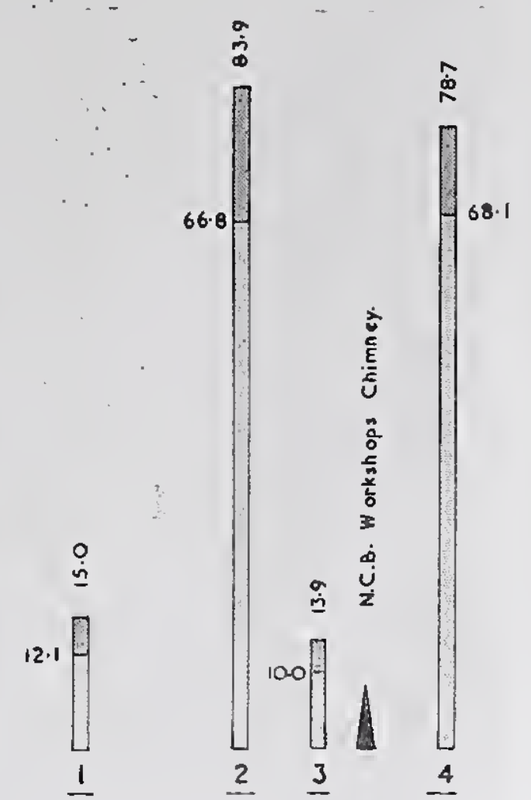
INORGANIC DEPOSIT —

COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HAMILTON.

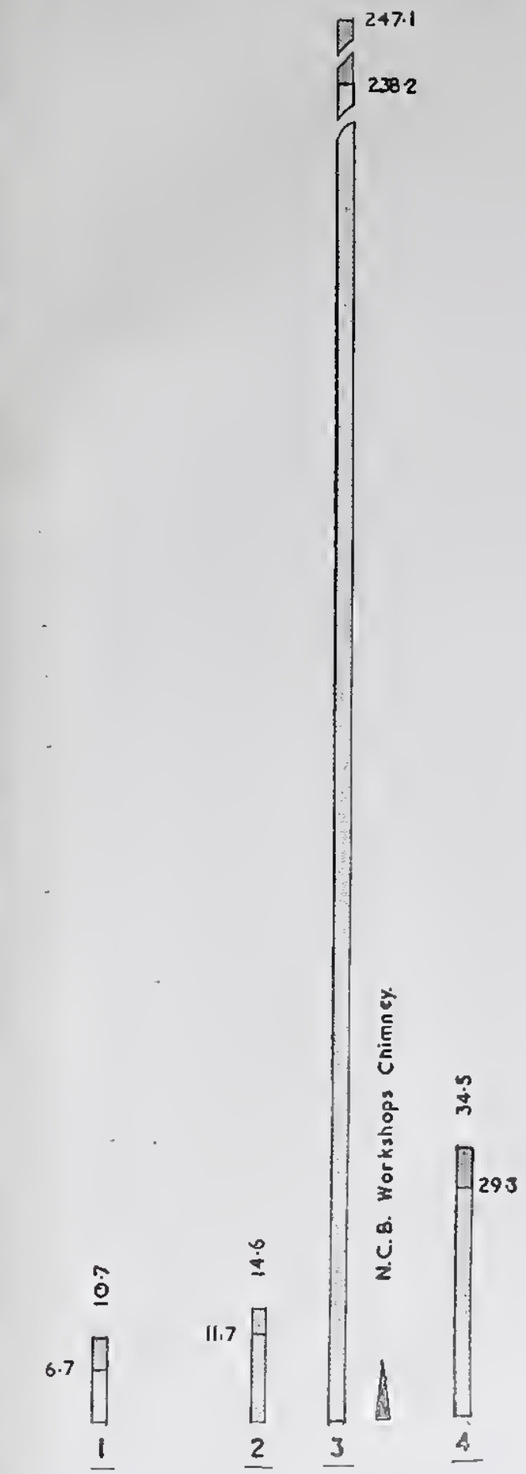
— PERIOD OF SURVEY —
7th AUGUST TO 4th SEPTEMBER 1950.



— PERIOD OF SURVEY —
11th SEPTEMBER TO 9th OCTOBER.



— PERIOD OF SURVEY —
16th OCTOBER TO 13th NOVEMBER



Department, the Ministry of Fuel and Power were consulted and official advice was given both to employers and employees with resultant good effect. In one instance the boiler chimney of the factory was heightened and no further complaint has since been made. There is, however, much remaining to be done to improve nuisance conditions caused by careless smoke emission from boiler chimneys, and observations are being continued.

The assessment of the extent of respiratory diseases resulting from the various atmospheric pollutions of the types referred to is impossible but there is no doubt that it must be of serious consequence as, apart from the inhalation of dust and carbon grit, etc., the reduction of the health-giving sun's rays blanketed by such pollution must be considerable.

Rivers Pollution Prevention

The inspection work done during the year 1950 is summarised in the following Table.

SOURCES OF POLLUTION—INSPECTION AND POLLUTIONS DETECTED

Nature	Sources liable to cause Pollution				Pollutions Detected	
	Number	Number Inspected	Number of Inspections	Samples taken	Number of Sources	Number Detected
Coal Dross Washers ...	28	28	227	72	20	125
Ammonia, etc., Works ...	11	11	83	32	6	15
Paper Mills	4	4	72	50	4	15*
Print, Dye Works, etc. ...	2	2	21	6	—	—
Sewage Works and Outfalls	—	65	296	55	17	21
Streams, etc.	—	145	1,732	1,084	—	—
Mine Waters	—	16	45	25	3	4
Miscellaneous	19	19	95	59	9	49
Total ...	—	290	2,571	1,383	59	229

*Samples containing appreciably more than 6 parts per 100,000 of suspended solids.

TRADE POLLUTIONS.—The total number of mining and manufacturing pollutions detected was 204. Of these 125 came from coal-dross washing plants, 15 from gas works and tar distillation plants, 15 from paper mills and the remainder included effluents from sand washing plants and oil discharges from works.

Coal-Dross Washers.—There were 28 coal-dross washers on the register at the end of the year. Three washers ceased operations during the year and no new washers came into operation.

Pollutions were detected from 20 of the 28 collieries with coal-dross washers with consequent more or less serious pollution of the Douglas Water, the North Calder Water, the South Calder Water and the River Almond. In several instances pollution continued over a period owing to delay in remedying defects in settling ponds or providing new ponds where that was considered necessary.

Mine Waters.—Twenty-five samples of mine water as pumped from the mine were taken. Four of these were of a polluting nature, the suspended solids content being 278, 124, 37 and 24 parts per 100,000 respectively.

Ammonia, &c., Works.—Eighty-three inspections were made to 11 sources of pollution, 32 samples were taken and 15 pollutions detected. The main sources of pollution were Cambuslang, Shotts and Uddingston Gas Works, Shettleston Chemical Works and Crowley Russell's Tar Distillation Plant at Shotts. The flow of ammoniacal liquor to the South Calder Water from the tar distillation plant at Shotts continued to be regulated according to the instructions given during a visit to the works by a Sub-Committee of the Miscellaneous Purposes Committee so that at no time during the year did a sample of the stream taken at Allanton Old or New Mills reveal a phenols content exceeding 0·5 parts per 100,000.

Paper Mills.—Seventy-two visits were made to the four paper mills or their outfalls. Fifty samples were taken and of these 15 contained appreciably more than 6 parts per 100,000 of suspended solids. New Ames Crosta settling tanks were constructed at Caldercruix Paper Mills during the year and these are now in operation. At Eastfield Paper Mills there is a fibre recovery plant, the effluent from which discharges to the River Clyde. Samples of this effluent invariably contain approximately 30 parts per 100,000 of suspended solids. Owing to the amount of dilution and the condition of the waters of the Clyde at this point this effluent causes no serious pollution of the river. The effluent from Clyde Paper Mill passes into the Rutherglen Joint Intercepting Sewer which is vested in the Corporation of the City of Glasgow. This sewer is seriously surcharged. It is unable to accept the mill's effluent which overflows to the River Clyde causing at times considerable frothing and pollution. This effluent is at times

strongly alkaline with a suspended solids content of over 200 parts per 100,000. Plans have been approved by the City Engineer for precipitation tanks at this mill, the effluent from which will discharge to the sewer as at present.

Sand-washing.—New sand-washing machinery was introduced at Gartverrie Sand Quarry during the year, the main feature of which is the recovery of sand which was running to waste in the settling pond along with impurities washed from the sand. Many teething troubles have been experienced with the new installation. A new pond for the settlement of solids was provided during the year.

A sand-washing plant was installed at Mauldslie by Wilmae Concrete Company in March of this year. Inadequate provision was made for the settlement of the waste material from this plant with the result that serious pollution of the River Clyde occurred. Samples of the effluent were taken and the suspended solids content of these varied from 476 to 2,976 parts per 100,000. The matter was reported to the County Clerk and submitted to the appropriate Committee. Plans were submitted showing proposals for the treatment of the waste water from the sand-washing plant, etc., and to form a closed circuit. A temporary settling pond has been provided pending the construction of brick settlement tanks.

Newhouse Industrial Estate.—The discharge of oil, iron and chromium from a section of this estate to the O'Wood Burn was investigated and dealt with. The iron and chromium pollution has been eliminated and measures are being considered to prevent oil reaching the stream from any part of the estate.

Solid Matter Pollution.—A number of complaints were received during the year of the depositing of household and other refuse in streams. Cautionary notices were posted at a number of places and in some instances the deposited debris was removed at the instance of this department.

Sewage Pollution.—Complaints as to the pollution of streams by sewage discharges were investigated and dealt with. Samples of effluents for chemical analysis were taken from a number of sewage purification works throughout the County, the results of which were communicated to the County Drainage, &c., Engineer.

Hamilton Burgh Sewage Purification Works.—Complaint was made during the year of the pollution of the River Clyde below

Bothwell Bridge by the discharge of digested sludge from the Hamilton Burgh Sewage Purification Works where no provision is made for the storage of this material. The matter was reported to the County Clerk who communicated with the Town Clerk on the subject.

Dewshill Cottages.—The effluent from the septic tank dealing with the sewage from the 20 houses here passes to the Dewshill ditch. This ditch, which also takes sewage from neighbouring farms, is at present by-passing Forrestburn Reservoir, a source of water supply for parts of West Lothian. It is now the intention of the West Lothian County Council to feed the water from the ditch to the reservoir and complaint has been made regarding the unsatisfactory effluent from the Dewshill Cottages septic tank. A series of samples have been taken from the ditch and, while the ditch below the outfall from the tank is sewage-polluted, sufficient purification takes place in its course that at the point where it passes the reservoir intake it is, according to river pollution prevention standards, a clean stream. The matter was still the subject of negotiation at the close of the year.

Carbarns Sewage Purification Works—Cyanide Pollution.—Complaint was received that a large number of fish had been killed in the River Clyde below the outfall from the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw Sewage Purification Works. Investigation elicited the information that the cause of the pollution was the discharge to the sewer of a quantity of spent cyanide from a works within the burgh. Instructions have been issued by Burgh officials to the owners of works within the Burgh who use cyanide, on the neutralising treatment necessary before it is discharged to the sewer. Samples taken periodically have indicated that this is being carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Whinney Burn.—Complaint was made by Messrs. John Williams (Wishaw) Ltd., Excelsior Iron & Steel Works, that the Whinney Burn was being polluted by the discharge of crude sewage from water closets in the Netherton Works of Messrs. Bone, Connell & Baxter Ltd., within the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw. After protracted negotiations a sewer within the Burgh was extended to provide a convenient connection to which the water closet drain has now been connected.

Fly Repression

All dustbin shelters, privies, privy middens, etc., were disinfested on two occasions during the year to prevent the breeding of flies and, whilst the results of this work cannot be estimated, it is undoubtedly

a measure of protection of the public, the benefit of which must not be assessed against the modest expenditure.

Private Streets

Many private streets throughout the County are in an unsatisfactory state of repair and, while negotiations are proceeding with the responsible owners in 13 instances, difficulty is being experienced in having the required work carried out owing to the financial position of many of the fronting and abutting owners responsible.

Public Conveniences

The provision of public conveniences throughout the County was held up during the year owing to the restriction of capital expenditure by the Department of Health. However, certain schemes for the construction of conveniences were submitted to the County Council by the various District Councils and an endeavour was made to prepare a priority grouping of these proposals in the hope that the Department of Health might grant that a certain proportion be proceeded with.

The preparation of such a priority grouping was placed on the County Sanitary Inspector and a somewhat onerous task it proved to be. However, after much discussion a proposal was ultimately agreed to and the Department sanctioned three schemes to be proceeded with during the year 1950-51 with the proviso that three additional schemes might also be allowed.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The statutory provisions for the destruction of rats and mice contained in the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act of 1919 were replaced by the relative provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, which came into operation on 31st March of this year. As from that date the Local Authority were recognised as the administrators under Section 2 of the Act with the general duty of taking such steps as might be necessary to secure as far as practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice.

Many investigations were conducted during the year in connection with the infestation by rats of various premises throughout the County, and the total number of premises dealt with by our Rodent Control Operatives was 735.

The number of trapping operations was 1,177 and gassing was carried out on 627 occasions. The total of actual and estimated number of rats (including litters) destroyed was 18,353, as well as 1,695 mice.

The various refuse dumps in the County were regularly inspected for the presence of rats, and where conditions warranted action was immediately taken. Cyanogas and various poisons were used with satisfactory results.

The following table shows the type and number of premises dealt with throughout the year by the three Rodent Control Operatives employed by the department :—

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Refuse Tips	41
Dwelling-houses	497
Factories	14
Farms	50
Shops and Offices	63
Sewage Purification Works	3
Garages	3
Hospitals and Day Nursery	10
Schools	11
Yards	4
Stores	3
Cooking Centres	9
Halls	3
Hotel	1
Piggeries	6
Embankments	2
Huts	4
Police Buildings	1
Mill Lade	1
Housing Sites	2
Washhouses and Out-buildings	2
Camps	2
Canteens	3
Total	735

BUGS, BEETLES, ETC., DISINFESTATION

Dwelling-houses	55
Hospitals	2
Camps	2
Cooking Centre	1
Health Institute	1
Total	61

Cinemas

The cinemas within the County were all regularly inspected during the year and a good standard of cleanliness was found to be maintained in the halls and conveniences. Defects, mostly of a minor character, were found in several premises, but these were attended to, on being brought to the notice of the managers concerned.

Public Conveyances

During the year many inspections of public conveyances were made and the general cleanliness of the vehicles was found to be satisfactory.

Factories

The total number of factories on our register at the close of the year was 857—753 with mechanical power and 104 without mechanical power. The inspections numbered 602, including 531 of factories with mechanical power and 71 of factories without mechancial power. The following cases found in the course of our routine inspections, and reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories, were dealt with :—Want of cleanliness, 9 ; inadequate ventilation, 1 ; insufficient sanitary conveniences, 17 ; unsuitable conveniences, 5 ; conveniences not separated for sexes, 3. The following is a note of the industries and handicrafts carried on in the various factories :—

Factories using Mechanical Power

Aluminium	3	Iron Founding	11
Agricultural Implements	4	Industrial Furnishings	1
Aerated Waters	3	Joiner	57
Asphalte	2	Laundry	13
Artificial Stone	1	Leather Goods	15
Aircraft	1	Locomotive	3
Butcher	92	Motor Repairs	64
Baker	109	Moss Litter	2
Bricks	22	Moulding	2
Blacksmith	26	Metal Breaking	5
Bone Meal	1	Milk Bottling Tops	1
Briquettes	4	Milk Pasteurising	2
Bolts and Nuts	1	Nails	2
Bleaching	3	Oil Cakes	1
Boiler-making	1	Oil Blending	2
Boot Repairs	24	Printing	3
Bonded Store	1	Paper-making	5
Building Contractor	6	Paintwork	5
Confectionery	5	Plumber	9
Concrete Blocks	13	Panel Beating	2
Cartwright	3	Preserves	3
Concrete Pipes	1	Pattern Making	1
Coopering	1	Potato Crisps	2
Coal-washing	2	Quarry	4
Coachbuilding	5	Rubber	1
Cabinet-making	5	Roof Frames	1
Chains	1	Ropes and Twines	2
Cement	1	Radio Repairs	4
Chemical	6	Sawmill	12
Clothing	9	Steel-making	11
Chairs	1	Spinning and Weaving	7
Cooked Meat	1	Stone Crushing	7
Corn Grinding	2	Soap Works	1
Dry Batteries	1	Shoemaker	10
Drugs	1	Saddler	1
Dressmaker	4	Telephones	1
Dyeing	1	Tube-making	3
Electricity Generation	6	Tailor	5
Electrical Engineering	15	Tile Works	6
Enamelled Baths	1	Tar	2
Fireclay	4	Tyres	1
Firewood	2	Waggons	5
Firelighters	3	Wire Work	1
Food Products	1	Wines	1
Golf Club Maker	1	Watchmaker	2
Graith	8	Wheels	1
General Engineering	19	Welding	3
Gasworks	4	Woodwork	3
Gut Scraping	1	Whinstone	4
Ham Curer	1		
Hosiery	9	Total	753
Ice Cream	1		

FACTORIES WHERE NO MECHANICAL POWER IS USED

Blacksmith	13	Plumber	14
Boot Repairer	6	Painter	6
Baker	7	Photographer	1
Cabinet-maker	1	Rag Store	1
Canteen	1	Saddler	4
Concrete	1	Soap-boiler	1
Dressmaker	1	Shoemaker	7
Engineer	5	Tailor	9
Firelighter	1	Tripe-Dressing	1
Grain	1	Tinsmith	1
Knackery	1	Watchmaker	3
Joiner	10		
Motor Repairs	7	Total	104
Plant	1		

FIRE ESCAPE CERTIFICATES.—In terms of Section 34 of the Factories Act of 1937 all factories where more than 20 persons are employed must be provided with a Certificate from the Local Authority that reasonable provision has been made for the escape of employees in case of fire. The preparation of these Certificates involves a considerable amount of inspection and clerical work as all exits within the factories must be clearly detailed in the Certificate and it can be readily understood that in the larger factories in the County of Lanark (Steel Works, Paper Mills, etc.) such details must be very complicated. During the year Certificates were granted to the occupiers in respect of 14 factories.

OUTWORKERS.—Two lists, containing 25 outworkers, were received and inspections were made of all the premises, which were found in a satisfactory condition.

Public Schools

The various public schools within the County were inspected and several matters requiring attention were brought to the notice of those responsible. The general cleanliness of the classrooms and lavatories was found to be satisfactory. During the year further progress was made in the introduction of modern sanitary conveniences in schools in the rural areas of the County.

Tents and Vans

During the year 152 inspections of tents and vans were made, and with several exceptions, all the premises were found in a satisfactory condition.

Common Lodging-Houses

The only registered common lodging-house in the County situated at Bellshill was inspected regularly and conditions generally were found to be satisfactory. Negotiations are proceeding with a view to satisfactory fire escape facilities being provided.

Dairies

During the year 1,678 visits of inspection were made by the Sanitary Staff to dairy premises, and in several instances structural defects were reported and dealt with under the Local Authority's Dairy Bye-laws.

New Byres.—Progress continues to be made in the provision of new byres and improvements to dairy premises generally. Plans were submitted and approved by the Local Authority during the year for the construction of 23 new dairy byres at various farms throughout the County.

Improvements in lighting and ventilation, etc., were made to other 29 dairy premises.

Registration.—The number of new certificates of registration granted by the Local Authority was 132, making a total of 1,472 registered dairies—1,192 producers and 280 retailers only—at the close of the year. Included in the foregoing total are 68 retailers by vehicles from outwith the County Area. The approximate number of dairy animals housed in registered byres was 24,000.

Withdrawal of Registration.—During the year it was recommended that the Certificate of Registration be withdrawn from a particular producer-retailer in view of the almost continuous complaint made against the condition of this person's premises. The farmer appealed to the Sheriff against the decision of the Local Authority but the Sheriff having considered the appeal intimated that the Local Authority were justified in the circumstances in revoking the Certificate of Registration and revocation was effected forthwith.

Exempted Premises.—The conditions and cleanliness of the 332 exempted premises were generally found to be satisfactory. The approximate number of cows in such premises was 500.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders.—The number of score cards completed during the year in regard to the condition of premises where designated licences were applied for was 128.

Burgh of Biggar.—The registered milkshop within the Burgh, for bottled milk only, continues to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

Burgh of Lanark.—There are two registered producer-retailers and one registered retailer of milk only within the Burgh and the premises were all found to be kept in satisfactory order.

Statement of Registered Dairy Farms showing number and percentage of Farms holding (*a*) Full Registration; (*b*) Provisional; and Special Designated Licences

Parish	Total Farms	Total Licences	Licences %	Regn. Full	Regn. Full %	Regn. Provisional	Provisional Licences %	T.T.	T.T. %	Licences Standard	Standard %	Licences Certified	Certified %
Avondale	124	112	90·3	122	98·3	2	1·6	107	86·2	3	2·4	2	1·6
Biggar	17	15	88·2	16	94·1	1	5·8	13	76·4	—	—	2	11·7
Blantyre	15	10	66·6	12	80·0	3	20·0	8	53·3	2	13·3	—	—
Bothwell	48	25	52·08	43	89·5	5	10·4	21	43·7	3	6·2	1	2·08
Cadder	49	39	79·5	47	95·9	2	4·08	33	67·3	4	8·1	2	4·08
Cambuslang	14	9	64·3	14	100·0	—	—	4	28·5	—	—	5	35·7
Cambusnethan	39	28	71·7	32	82·05	7	17·9	27	69·2	1	2·5	—	—
Carluke	55	34	61·8	48	87·2	7	12·7	32	58·1	1	1·8	1	1·8
Carmichael	21	14	66·6	18	85·7	3	14·2	13	61·9	—	—	1	4·7
Carmunnock	8	6	75·0	7	87·5	1	12·5	5	62·5	—	—	1	12·5
Carnwath	70	46	65·7	56	80·0	14	20·0	46	65·7	—	—	—	—
Carstairs	30	19	63·3	24	80·0	6	20·0	19	63·3	—	—	—	—
Coulter	7	6	85·7	6	85·7	1	14·2	5	71·4	—	—	1	14·2
Covington and Thankerton ...	10	6	60·0	9	90·0	1	10·0	6	60·0	—	—	—	—
Crawford	8	3	37·5	6	75·0	2	25·0	3	37·5	—	—	—	—
Crawfordjohn	13	9	69·2	11	84·6	2	15·3	8	61·5	1	7·6	—	—
Dalserf	23	17	73·9	20	86·9	3	13·04	15	65·2	2	8·6	—	—
Dalziel	1	—	—	—	—	1	100·0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dolphinton	9	8	88·8	8	88·8	1	11·1	8	88·8	—	—	—	—
Douglas	11	6	54·5	6	54·5	5	45·4	6	54·5	—	—	—	—
Dunsyre	5	2	40·0	4	80·0	1	20·0	2	40·0	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride	110	88	80·0	104	94·5	6	5·4	71	64·5	11	10·0	6	5·4
Glasford	49	39	79·5	49	100·0	—	—	37	75·5	2	4·08	—	—
Glasgow	1	—	—	1	100·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton	42	36	85·7	40	95·2	2	4·7	33	78·5	3	7·1	—	—
Lamington and Wandel	4	—	—	4	100·0	—	—	4	100·0	—	—	—	—
Lanark	19	13	68·4	16	84·2	3	15·7	12	63·1	1	5·2	—	—
Lesmahagow	138	120	86·9	132	95·6	6	4·3	114	82·6	3	2·2	3	2·2
Liberton	19	17	89·4	17	89·4	2	10·5	15	78·9	—	—	2	10·5
New Monkland	70	29	41·4	55	78·5	15	21·4	27	38·5	2	20·8	—	—
Old Monkland	14	10	71·4	13	92·8	1	7·1	5	35·7	1	7·1	4	28·5
Pettinain	12	9	75·0	10	83·3	2	16·6	9	75·0	—	—	—	—
Rutherglen	3	2	66·6	2	66·6	1	33·3	1	33·3	—	—	1	33·3
Shotts	64	31	48·4	58	90·6	6	9·3	31	48·4	—	—	—	—
Stonehouse	31	22	70·9	26	83·8	5	16·1	19	61·2	3	9·6	—	—
Symington	8	7	87·5	8	100·0	—	—	7	87·5	—	—	—	—
Walston	12	5	41·2	7	58·3	5	41·2	3	25·0	—	—	2	16·6
Wiston and Roberton	19	14	73·6	18	94·7	1	5·2	13	68·4	—	—	1	5·2
Whole County	1,192	856	71·8	1,069	89·6	123	10·3	782	65·6	43	3·6	35	2·9
Lanark (Burgh)	2	—	—	—	—	2	100·0	—	—	—	—	—	—

Ice-Cream

Progress continues in the improvement of premises where Ice-Cream is manufactured and sold and there has now been established a considerable degree of co-operation with the traders anxious to comply with the requirements of the Ice-Cream (Scotland) Regulations.

The following table shows the position in respect of Registered premises since the Ice-Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948, came into operation.

	Premises	Vehicles
Number of certificates of registration in force at 31st December, 1949	93	78
Number of applications for registration considered during 1950	55	41
(i) Number granted	20	34
(ii) Number refused	5	1
(iii) Number withdrawn by applicant	7	4
(iv) Number still not disposed of at 31st December, 1950	23	2
Number of certificates of registration cancelled during 1950	1	6

Houses Let in Lodgings

Owing to the general scarcity of suitable housing accommodation in certain districts of the County, the registration of houses let in lodgings is still in abeyance. Numerous inspections were made, however, of houses where single lodgers were kept, or apartments sub-let to families, and action was taken where gross overcrowding was found.

Offensive Trades

There are now within the County five private slaughterhouses, situated as follows :—Carstairs Mains (Sheep only) ; Symington (Sheep only) Lanark (Knackery) ; Omoa (Knackery) ; and Dryfield, Kirkintilloch (Knackery). In the course of the year regular visits of inspection were made and the premises were all found in a clean condition. Advice was given as to the provision of plant for the treatment of obnoxious vapours arising from certain processes in such trades. The management of the Knackery at Omoa are making every effort to allay complaints and are presently negotiating to have a more modern processing plant installed.

Unsound Food and Food Inspection

During the year there were 1,865 inspections of shops and other premises where foodstuffs were stored and seizures, amounting to 8,022 lbs. of foodstuffs, were made by the Sanitary Staff.

Most of the meat was sent to a knackery for the extraction of fats, etc., and a quantity was salvaged for pig feeding. The remainder of the foodstuffs was buried or burned.

Food Hygiene

The hygienic handling of food is a subject which has within recent years been causing some concern to all persons associated with the health of public communities. Strict observance of the rules of cleanliness throughout all the processes of food handling is an essential if we are to avoid the contamination of food by disease-producing germs, the cause of food poisoning outbreaks. No factors associated with food production and sale, i.e., Persons, Foodstuffs, Equipment, Premises, Vermin Control, etc., must be neglected.

A Catering Trade Working Party appointed in November, 1948, has still to issue its report and recommendations as to the precautions considered necessary and desirable for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions in the Catering Trade and it is hoped that some progress designed to provide more hygienic conditions in all catering premises will be formulated.

Pigstyes

Regular inspections of pigstyes were made during the year, and, with a few exceptions, the premises were found to be kept in satisfactory order and free from nuisance conditions. In one instance, however, where an old piggery was found to be in a foul and dilapidated condition the aid of the Public Health Act had to be invoked before the pig keeper finally disposed of his stocks.

Twenty plans were approved of during the year for the construction of new piggeries and three plans showing extensions to existing premises. Two applications for permission to erect pigstyes were refused owing to the proximity of the proposed structures to adjoining dwelling-houses.

Interments

Although sub-section 1 (*d*) of Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, has been repealed by Section 50 of the National Assistance Act of 1948, interments carried out at the expense of the Local Authority of unclaimed bodies found within the district numbered 10—2 adults and 8 infants. The total shows an increase of two over the previous year and the cost to the Local Authority amounted to £47 12s. The sum of £15 9s. was afterwards recovered from benefit societies, etc.

Burial Grounds

The old churchyards and burial grounds throughout the County continue to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

Conclusion

In conclusion I have to record my thanks and appreciation to the members of my staff, both inspectorial and clerical, for their wholehearted co-operation throughout the year. Without this it would not be possible to report the progressive improvement in the environmental hygiene of the County.

My indebtedness must also be expressed to the members of the County Council for their consideration in the many aspects of local problems which their personal contact with my Department necessitates.

THOMAS B. POLLOCK,
County Sanitary Inspector.

County Health Department,
Beckford Street,
HAMILTON, 16*th April*, 1951.

BURGH OF BIGGAR

Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report for 1950

Housing.—The erection of new permanent houses proceeded more or less to schedule and by the end of the year 12 houses were nearing completion. No new houses were occupied during the year.

Slum Clearance.—The question of unfit houses was gone into during the year and, in an effort to have the position regularised, a list was prepared showing those houses which had been closed prior to the War and were again occupied, together with those houses which were considered in such a state as to warrant closure. This information was submitted to the Town Council with a view to having these cases considered when new houses were being allocated.

No Representations under the Housing Acts were made during the year.

Insanitary Dwellings.—No improvements were carried out during the year.

Seasonal Workers' Accommodation.—No applications from employers or farmers were received during the year.

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts.—No applications for certificates under the above Acts were received during the year.

Drainage.—Complaint was received that the effluent from the Sewage Purification Works was causing pollution of the Biggar Water, thereby rendering it unsuitable as a cattle watering stream. The complaint was investigated and samples were taken from the Biggar Burn, the Biggar Water and a small tributary of the Biggar Water, as well as the effluent from the works complained of. It was ascertained that while the sample of the effluent from the works did not reach the standard recommended by the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal it was not the sole cause of the pollution complained of. It was found that the condition of the Biggar Water deteriorated to some extent below the junction of the tributary referred to. The cause of this was traced to the discharge to the water-course of the drainage from the house, byre and other buildings of a farm. Advice was given to the

sewage works attendant on the management of the installation. This had the desired effect as samples of effluent taken at later dates were found very satisfactory.

Water Supply.—Several routine samples of water were taken in the Burgh during the year, all proving satisfactory.

Dairies.—The registered milk-shop within the Burgh for the sale of bottled milk only, continues to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

Ice-Cream.—Regular inspections were made of ice-cream premises in the Burgh, all being found to be conducted in a clean and satisfactory manner. At the end of the year Registration had been granted in respect of 4 premises (one for sale only).

Scavenging.—The daily collection and removal of refuse continued to be carried out by a contractor, the refuse being deposited in a coup at Oxgate. The tipping area still continued to be a thorny problem due to lack of proper supervision and control. The whole question of scavenging was gone into, however, and a scheme was commenced at the end of the year whereby the collection and disposal of the refuse was undertaken by a staff in the direct employment of the Town Council. As this will lead to more effective control, particularly in the tipping arrangements, an improvement in this respect is anticipated.

The public convenience at Kirkstyle continues to be kept in a satisfactory condition. The new conveniences at the Corn Exchange were put into operation early in the year and, apart from defacement of walls, etc., no doubt by youthful vandals, the premises were kept in a satisfactory state.

Nuisances.—Regular inspections were made throughout the Burgh Area for the detection of nuisance conditions and in the few cases where such were found little trouble was experienced in having matters remedied.

Cinemas.—The local cinema continues to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Public Conveyances.—A good standard of cleanliness continues to be maintained in the vehicles plying in the area.

Factories.—There are 22 factories in the Burgh, 19 mechanical and 3 non-mechanical, comprising the following trades :—Sausage

manufacturers, 5 ; Tailor, 1 ; Bakers, 2 ; Cabinetmaker, 1 ; Blacksmith, 1 ; Engineers, 4 ; Plumber, 1 ; Joiner, 1 ; Shoemaker, 1 ; Gas Works, 1 ; Motor Engineers, 4. The general standard of all the premises was found to be satisfactory.

Schools.—The classrooms and lavatories in the two schools continue to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

Tents and Vans.—These are met with during the holiday season and, in general, conditions are satisfactory.

Common Lodging-Houses.—There are no registered common lodging-houses within the Burgh.

Offensive Trades.—The Burgh Slaughterhouse continues to be kept in a satisfactory condition. The tipping of offal, etc., in the open fields at Oxgate Coup was complained of during the year and after negotiation the matter was rectified and at the end of the year no further trouble was experienced.

Unsound Food.—Several inspections of food in the shops in the Burgh were carried out during the year, and the items seized as unsound were removed. The standard of cleanliness in these shops was found to be high.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.—The services of the County Rat Catcher were engaged to deal with an infestation of rats at Oxgate Coup. Several private premises were also dealt with, all with satisfactory results.

Burial Grounds.—The burial grounds were kept in good order and interments were carried out satisfactorily.

Thomas B. Pollock,
County and Burgh Sanitary Inspector.

County Health Department,
Beckford Street,
Hamilton, 16*th April*, 1951.

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE
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